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Twenty-fourth special session

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world"*

Addendum

I. Introduction

Pursuant to a note dated 5 May 2000 from the Secretary of the Committee on Conferences, which authorized the Preparatory Committee to hold a one-day resumed session in order to complete its work, the Preparatory Committee held its 6th meeting on 20 and 22 June 2000.

II. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world"

A. Consideration of the draft final document of the special session

The preparatory Committee further considered agenda item 2 (b) at its 6th meeting, on 20 June 2000.

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* The present document, in conjunction with A/S-24/2/Add.2 (Parts I-III), is the report of the Preparatory Committee for the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly on the work of its resumed second session. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth special session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-24/2/Add.1/Rev.1).

GE.00-60051 (E)

Action taken by the Preparatory Committee

Documents A/AC.253/L.5/Rev.3 (Part I), L.5/Rev.2 (Part II) and L.5/Rev.4 (Part III)

At its 6th meeting, the Preparatory Committee considered the following texts of the Chairman's working draft of the final document of the special session:

(a) A revised text of the political declaration (A/AC.253/L.5/Rev.3 (Part I));

(b) Review and assessment of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development (A/AC.253/L.5/Rev.2 (Part II));

(c) A revised text on further actions and initiatives to implement the commitments made at the Summit (A/AC.253/L.5/Rev.4 (Part III) and an informal paper reflecting the results of further consultations held on the revised text.

At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to transmit the texts of the draft final document to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session for further consideration (see chap. III, decision 6 below).

B. Other matters

The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 2 (d) at its 6th and resumed 6th meetings, on 20 and 22 June 2000. It had before it a list of non-governmental organizations requesting accreditation to the special session (26-30 June) (A/AC.253/29).

At the 6th meeting, on 20 June, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Turkey, Morocco, Canada, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, the Sudan, China, Cuba, Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union) and the Russian Federation.

Action taken by the Preparatory Committee

At its resumed 6th meeting, on 22 June, the Preparatory Committee decided to accredit the non-governmental organizations listed in document A/AC.253/29 to the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (see chap. III, decision 7 below).

III. Decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee

The following decisions, adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", are brought to the attention of the General Assembly:

Decision 6

Draft final document

The Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world" decides to transmit the text of the draft final document annexed to the present decision to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session for further consideration.

Annex

[For the text, see A/S-24/2/Add.2 (Parts I-III)]

Decision 7

The Preparatory Committee decides to accredit the following non-governmental organizations to the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

Accessing Support Services and Entrepreneurial Technology, Inc. (ASSET)
Action for Economic Reforms
AEDIFICIUM Etablissements Humains
Asamblea Por Los Derechos Sociales (ADS)
Centre D'Echanges et Cooperation pour L'Amerique Latine (CECAL)
Centre L.-J. Lebret
Cinquanta Anni Di Uil
Community Development Concern
Danish Association for International Cooperation
European Disability Forum (EDF)
European Migrant Union
Global Forum for Health Research
Heinrich Boll Foundation
Institute for Family Health Education and Promotion
International Foundation for Population and Development
Italian Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions
Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD)
Liaison Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations
Mandat International
Platform of European Social NGOs
Social Alert
Social Watch Asia/Philippines

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Addendum

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Annex

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Part I
Draft political declaration

1. Five years have passed since the World Summit for Social Development, which marked the first time in history that heads of State and Government had gathered to recognize the significance of social development and human well-being for all and to give these goals the highest priority into the twenty-first century. The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action established a new consensus to place people at the centre of our concerns for sustainable development and pledged to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment, and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all.

2. We, the representatives of Governments, meeting at this special session of the General Assembly at Geneva to assess achievements and obstacles and to decide on further initiatives to accelerate social development for all, reaffirm our will and commitment to implement the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, including the strategies and agreed targets contained therein. The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action will remain the basic framework for social development in the years to come.

3. Since the Social Summit, recognition of the imperative of social development requiring an enabling environment has spread and strengthened. Furthermore, there is a growing awareness of the positive impact of effective social policies on economic and social development. Our review and appraisal has shown that Governments, relevant international organizations and actors of civil society have made continued efforts to improve human well-being and eradicate poverty. However, further actions are needed for the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. It has also become clear that there is no single universal path to achieving social development and that all have experience, knowledge and information worth sharing.

4. Globalization and continuing rapid technological advances offer unprecedented opportunities for social and economic development. At the same time, they continue to present serious challenges, including widespread financial crises, insecurity, poverty, exclusion and inequality within and among societies. Considerable obstacles to further integration and full participation in the global economy remain for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as for some countries with economies in transition. Unless the benefits of social and economic development are extended to all countries, a growing number of people in all countries and even entire regions will remain marginalized from the global economy. We must act now in order to overcome those obstacles affecting peoples and countries and to realize the full potentials of opportunities presented for the benefit of all.

[5. We therefore reiterate our determination and duty to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment, foster social integration, and create an enabling environment for social development. Peace and security within and among nations, the rule of law, effective state institutions, transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs, the participation of all citizens in the decisions that affect their lives, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and gender equality are essential for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development. In this regard, we reaffirm our attachment to the principles of good governance and rule of law. Social development requires not only economic activity but also more equitable distribution of wealth, maximizing opportunities and guaranteeing social justice. Achievements should be assessed in terms of human well-being and not only in economic terms, recognizing the mutually reinforcing linkage between economic and social development [, democracy and respect for human rights — Canada]. — EU]

[5. We therefore reiterate our determination and duty to eradicate poverty, by mobilizing new and additional resources at the international level, promote full and productive employment with full respect for the basic rights of workers, including the rights of migrant workers, and foster social integration, with full respect for non-discrimination, tolerance and diversity. Maintenance of peace and security within and among nations, democracy, transparent and accountable governance, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and gender equality are essential for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development. Achievements must be made not only through economic activity but also through equitable

distribution of wealth within and among nations, maximizing opportunities and guaranteeing social justice. — G77]

[5bis. We reaffirm our will to ratify and implement the major international conventions mentioned in the Copenhagen Declaration, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the fundamental conventions specified in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up and the ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Participatory mechanisms, including tripartite forms of social dialogue among Governments, workers and employers organizations, can contribute to social development. — EU]

6. Full and effective implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action is necessary at all levels. We reaffirm that while social development is a national responsibility, it cannot be successfully achieved without the collective commitment and efforts of the international community. We invite Governments, the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the quality and consistency of their support for sustainable development, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as in some countries with economies in transition, and to continue coordinating their efforts in this regard. Integrated, coherent and gender sensitive social, economic and environmental policies are required to close the gap between goals and achievements. This in turn requires not only renewed political will but also the mobilization and allocation of additional resources at both national and international levels. In this connection, we will strive to fulfil the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) of developed countries for overall official development assistance (ODA) as soon as possible.

[6bis. We recognize that excessive debt-servicing has severely constrained the capacity of many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to promote social development. We also recognize the efforts being made by indebted developing countries to fulfil their debt-servicing commitment despite the high social cost incurred. Therefore, concerted [national and international actions] [actions by the international community] are needed for an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt and debt-servicing burdens of developing countries. **[Addressing the debt problems of middle-income [developing] countries with a view to resolving their potential long-term debt-sustainability problem is required.]** The **[full [and additional] financing and]** implementation of the **[enhanced]** heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative **[, in the context of poverty reduction strategies,]** is essential **[for realizing its potential.]**

7. The fight against poverty requires the active participation of civil society and people living in poverty. We are convinced that universal access to high-quality education, including opportunities for the acquisition of skills required in the knowledge-based economy, health and other basic social services and equal opportunities for active participation and sharing the benefits of the development process are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. Recognizing Governments' primary responsibility in this regard, we acknowledge the importance of strengthening partnerships, as appropriate, among the public sector, the private sector and other relevant actors of civil society.

7bis. We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on and give priority attention to the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the health, safety, peace, security and well-being of our people. Among these conditions are chronic hunger; malnutrition; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; foreign occupation; armed conflicts; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), malaria and tuberculosis.

8. We reiterate our resolve to reinforce solidarity with people living in poverty and dedicate ourselves to strengthening policies and programmes to create inclusive, cohesive societies for all — women and men, children, young and older persons — particularly those who are vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized. We recognize that their special needs will require specific targeted measures to empower them to live more productive and fulfilling lives.

8bis. Although Africa and the least developed countries have made continued efforts to implement the commitments made at Copenhagen, widespread poverty remains. Recognizing the internal and external constraints facing these countries, we reiterate our will to continue to support their efforts by allocating resources, including by fulfilling internationally agreed commitments, as well as by strengthening initiatives, in particular in the area of social development.

[9. Enhanced international cooperation [, **among Governments and other actors, including non-governmental organizations, — EU**] is essential to implement the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action as well as the further actions and initiatives adopted by the special session, and to address the challenges of globalization. **[Reform of international financial institutions through their democratization, transparency and accountability will further foster this implementation and ensure that prospective benefits promised by economic growth and global integration will be shared [more] equitably and that poverty will be eradicated from the world in order to promote social development. — G77] [We recognize the need to achieve a strengthened and more stable international financial system responsive to the challenges of development. — Japan, EU] [We recognize the need to continue work on a wide range of reforms to create a strengthened international financial system. — Norway] [We recognize the need to continue to work on a wide range of reforms for a strengthened and more stable international financial system with a view to enabling it to deal more effectively and in a timely manner with new challenges of development in the context of global financial integration. — Mexico] [In this regard, we also acknowledge the need for a coordinated follow-up to all major conferences and summits by Governments, regional organizations and all of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates. — EU]**

10. Determined to give new momentum to our collective efforts to improve the human condition, we here set out further initiatives for the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. At the dawn of the new millennium, aware of our responsibilities towards future generations, we are strongly committed to social development for all in a globalizing world. We invite all people in all countries and in all walks of life, as well as the international community, to join in renewed dedication to our shared vision for a more just and equitable world.

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Addendum

Draft final document

Annex

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Part I

Draft political declaration

1. Five years have passed since the World Summit for Social Development, which marked the first time in history that heads of State and Government had gathered to recognize the significance of social development and human well-being for all and to give these goals the highest priority into the twenty-first century. The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action established a new consensus to place people at the centre of our concerns for sustainable development and pledged to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment, and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all.

2. We, the representatives of Governments, meeting at this special session of the General Assembly at Geneva to assess achievements and obstacles and to decide on further initiatives to accelerate social development for all, reaffirm our will and commitment to implement the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, including the strategies and agreed targets contained therein. The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action will remain the basic framework for social development in the years to come.

3. Since the Social Summit, recognition of the imperative of social development requiring an enabling environment has spread and strengthened. Furthermore, there is a growing awareness of the positive impact of effective social policies on economic and social development. Our review and appraisal has shown that Governments, relevant international organizations as well as actors of civil society have made continued efforts to improve human well-being and eradicate poverty. However, further actions are needed for the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. It has also become clear that there is no single universal path to achieving social development and that all have experience, knowledge and information worth sharing.

4. Globalization and continuing rapid technological advances offer unprecedented opportunities for social and economic development. At the same time, they continue to present serious challenges, including widespread financial crises, insecurity, poverty, exclusion and inequality within and among societies. Considerable obstacles to further integration and full participation in the global economy remain for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as for some countries with economies in transition. Unless the benefits of social and economic development are extended to all countries, a growing number of people in all countries and even entire regions will remain marginalized from the global economy. We must act now in order to overcome those obstacles affecting peoples and countries and to realize the full potentials of opportunities presented for the benefit of all.

[5. We therefore reiterate our determination and duty to eradicate poverty **(by mobilizing new and additional resources at the international level),** promote full and productive employment **(with full respect for the basic rights of workers, including the rights of migrant workers),** foster social integration **(with full respect for non-discrimination, tolerance and diversity),** and create an enabling environment for social development. The **achievement and)** maintenance of peace and security within and among nations, democracy, the

rule of law, effective, transparent and accountable governance, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, gender equality and **(full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work)** are essential for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development. **(In this regard, we reaffirm our attachment to the principles of good governance and rule of law.) (We further reaffirm our will to respect, promote and realize the principles contained in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up.)** Social development requires not only economic activity but also more equitable distribution of **(wealth/the benefits of economic growth-Japan) (within and among nations), (including, inter alia, realization of an equitable multilateral trading system free from non-trade barriers)** maximizing opportunities and guaranteeing social justice **(, recognizing the mutually reinforcing linkage (between economic and social development) (, democracy and respect for human rights/among these elements.)]**

6. Full and effective implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action is necessary at all levels. We reaffirm that while social development is a national responsibility, it cannot be successfully achieved without the collective commitment and efforts of the international community. We invite Governments, the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the quality and consistency of their support for sustainable development, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as in some countries with economies in transition, and to continue coordinating their efforts in this regard. **(We also invite them to develop) (Integrated, coherent/coordinated)** and gender sensitive social, economic and environmental **(policies/approaches) (**are required/**in order)** to close the gap between goals and achievements. This in turn requires not only renewed political will but also the mobilization and allocation of additional resources at both national and international levels. In this connection, we will strive to fulfil the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GNP of developed countries for overall ODA as soon as possible.

[6bis We recognize that excessive debt-servicing has severely constrained the capacity of many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to promote social development. We also recognize the efforts being made by indebted developing countries to fulfil their debt-servicing commitment despite the high social cost incurred. We reaffirm our pledge to find effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing burdens of developing countries. **(The debt problems of middle-income developing countries also need to be addressed with a view to resolving their potential long-term debt sustainability.)** The **(full financing and to del.)** implementation of the **(enhanced)** HIPC initiative **(, in the context of poverty reduction strategies,)** is essential **(for realizing its potential)]**

7. The fight against poverty requires the active participation of civil society and people living in poverty. We are convinced that universal access to high-quality education, including opportunities for the acquisition of skills required in the knowledge-based economy, health and other basic social services and equal opportunities for active participation and sharing the benefits of the development process are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the

Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. Recognizing Governments' primary responsibility in this regard, we acknowledge the importance of strengthening partnerships, as appropriate, among the public sector, the private sector and other relevant actors of civil society.

7bis We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on and give priority attention to the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the health, safety, peace, security and well-being of our people. Among these conditions are: chronic hunger; malnutrition; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; **(natural disasters)**; foreign occupation; armed conflicts; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), malaria and tuberculosis.

8. We reiterate our resolve to reinforce solidarity with people living in poverty and dedicate ourselves to strengthening policies and programmes to create inclusive, cohesive societies for all - women and men, children, young and older persons - particularly those who are vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized. We recognize that their special needs will require specific targeted measures to empower them to live more productive and fulfilling lives.

[9. Enhanced international cooperation is essential to implement the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action as well as the further actions and initiatives adopted by the special session, and to address the challenges of globalization. **(We recognize the need to continue to work on a wide range of reforms for a (strengthened and more stable international financial system/a transparent, accountable and stable international financial system, including democratization of the Bretton Woods institutions,) with a view to enabling it to deal more effectively and in a timely manner with new challenges of development (, social equity and poverty eradication) in the context of global financial integration.)** We acknowledge the need for a coordinated follow-up to all major conferences and summits by Governments, regional organizations and all of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates.]

10. Determined to give new momentum to our collective efforts to improve the human condition, we here set out further initiatives for the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. At the dawn of the new millennium, aware of our responsibilities towards future generations, we are strongly committed to **(social justice and)** social development for all in a globalizing world. We invite all people in all countries and in all walks of life, as well as the international community, to join in renewed dedication to our shared vision for a more just and equitable world.

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Part II

Review and assessment of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

1. One of the most important developments since the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 is the increased priority which social development has been given in national and international policy objectives. The Summit also signified a recognition by States of the importance of making social improvement an integral part of development strategy at the national and international levels, as well as placing people at the centre of development efforts. The review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit shows that many new national policies and programmes have been initiated. The Summit has clearly also had an impact on the United Nations system, leading to a refocusing of its activities and galvanizing action. However, it is equally clear that the national and international policy responses have been uneven. Despite some advances, there has been little progress in some key areas, and regress is evident in others. As noted in one of the key issues of the analytical report of the Secretary-General, one major development since the Summit is that inequality within and among States continues to grow. Achieving the goals agreed at the Summit will require much stronger and more comprehensive action and new, innovative approaches (to be contained in part III) by all actors, national and international, governmental and non-governmental, taking into account the outcomes of the relevant United Nations conferences and summits.

2. Since the Summit, globalization has presented new challenges for the fulfilment of the commitments made and the realization of the goals of the Summit. Globalization and interdependence have provided many beneficial opportunities but have also involved potential damage and costs. If anything, these forces have accelerated and often strained the capacity of Governments and the international community to manage them for the benefit of all. Economic growth has been impressive in some places and disappointing in others. Current patterns of globalization have contributed to a sense of insecurity as some countries, particularly developing countries, have been marginalized from the global economy. The growing interdependence of nations, which has caused economic shocks to be transmitted across national borders, as well as increased inequality, highlights weaknesses in current international and national institutional arrangements and economic and social policies and reinforces the importance of strengthening them through appropriate reforms. There is wide recognition of the need for collective action to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for all members of society, including those with special needs. For most developing countries, the terms of international trade have worsened and inflows of concessional financial resources have declined. The high debt burden has weakened many Governments' capacity to service their increasing external debt and eroded resources available for social development. Inappropriate design of structural adjustment programmes has weakened the management capacity of public institutions as well as the ability of Governments to respond to the social development needs of the weak and vulnerable in society and to provide adequate social services.

3. Since the Summit, policies and programmes to achieve social development have been implemented within the context of national economic, political, social, legal, cultural and historical environments. There has been an increasing interest in strengthening an enabling environment for sustainable development through the interaction of economic and social development and environmental protection. However, these national environments have been increasingly affected by global influences and forces beyond the control of individual Governments. Serious impediments to social development, many of which were identified by the Summit, still persist. These include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; foreign occupation; armed conflicts; illicit arms trafficking; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; and economic sanctions and unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

4. The ultimate goals of development are to improve living conditions for people and to empower them to participate fully in the economic, political and social arenas. Some Governments, in partnership with other actors, have contributed to an enabling environment for social development

through efforts to ensure democracy and transparency in decision-making; the rule of law; accountability of government institutions; empowerment of women; and gender equality. Efforts have also been made to promote peace and security; respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development; and tolerance and respect for cultural and ethnic diversity. However, progress in all these areas has been uneven and requires further effort.

5. At the Summit, quantitative targets were adopted and reaffirmed in the area of basic social services and official development assistance. Out of 13 targets, for 9 the target date set was the year 2000. These target areas are: education; adult illiteracy rate; improved access to safe water supply and sanitation; malnutrition among children under 5 years of age; maternal mortality, infant mortality and the under-five mortality rate; life expectancy; malaria mortality and morbidity; and affordable and adequate shelter for all. Available data indicate that progress in these areas remains unsatisfactory. In the field of education, for example, there are still 29 countries which have enrolment ratios of less than 50 per cent, instead of the target of 80 per cent of children attending primary school.

6. Gender mainstreaming is widely accepted but in some parts of the world the implementation of this concept has often not started. In many countries, women continue to suffer from discrimination with regard to the full enjoyment of all human rights.

7. The compilation of broad-based and disaggregated data by national Governments, both qualitative and quantitative indicators, to evaluate progress in the areas covered by the targets, has presented an important challenge. In this regard, Governments may, as appropriate, seek assistance from international organizations. Since the Summit, efforts have been made to improve the quality, timeliness and country coverage of data.

8. Given the nature and the broad scope of many of the goals and targets set in Copenhagen and the inevitable lag between the initiation of policies and measurable results, a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of new policies and programmes will take time. However, it is possible to make the following early assessments.

Poverty eradication

9. One of the most significant outcomes of the Summit has been placing the goal of eradicating poverty at the centre of national and international policy agendas. At the international level, development targets adopted at Copenhagen have increasingly influenced the policies and planning of bilateral and multilateral development partners. Many Governments have set national poverty reduction targets and formulated poverty eradication plans and strategies, including by promoting employment and developing or reinforcing tools to evaluate progress. Some have further developed existing poverty eradication plans, programmes and measures. Microcredit and other financial instruments have received increasing attention as effective means of empowering the poor and many countries have expanded access to such programmes. Many countries have achieved improvements in literacy, life expectancy, school enrolment and the availability of basic social services, and have enhanced social protection systems and reduced infant mortality. However, progress has been uneven, revealing continuing disparities in access to basic social services, including a lack of access to quality education. Of particular concern in this regard is the increasing feminization of poverty and the uneven access to education for girls. For example, while countries in East Asia and the Pacific have achieved enrolment rates similar to those in developed countries, almost one third of school-age children in Africa are still without access to any form of education. In South Asia, it is estimated that 50 million children are out of primary school. Also, enrolment rates in some economies in transition have been declining. Groups with special needs are also affected by social exclusion and by poverty in different manners. In many countries, there are insufficient measures for improving their situation.

10. Progress in eradicating poverty has been mixed. In many countries, the number of people living in poverty has increased since 1995. In many developing countries, social service provision has deteriorated, leaving many without access to basic social services. Lack of resources, inadequate levels of economic development and, in most cases, the worsening terms of international trade, as well as weak infrastructures and inefficient administrative systems have all undermined measures to eradicate poverty. Demographic changes in many parts of the world have led to new challenges and caused new obstacles in eradicating poverty. In Africa and the least developed countries, economic growth has barely resumed. Also, in some countries with economies in transition, economic reform has been slow and social security arrangements have

weakened. In several developed countries, economic growth and rising incomes have improved the living conditions of many people. In some developed countries, however, unemployment has contributed to situations of inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Countries affected by the recent international crises have experienced a sharp increase in poverty, especially among women and groups with special needs, and unemployment. Although there are now some signs that growth is resuming, the sharp reverse in this area has pushed back their progress in poverty reduction and employment by several years.

11. At the Social Summit and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the international community recognized expressly that women and men experience poverty differently, unequally, and become impoverished through different processes and that if those differences are not taken into account, the causes of poverty cannot be understood or dealt with by public actions. Persistent discrimination against women in the labour market, the existing gap in their wages, and unequal access to productive resources and capital as well as education and training and the sociocultural factors that continue to influence gender relations and preserve the existing discrimination against women continue to hinder women's economic empowerment and exacerbate the feminization of poverty. Equality between women and men is widely accepted as essential for social development, but its implementation, including by mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and the empowerment of women, has lagged behind.

Full employment

12. While the overall progress since the Summit in reducing unemployment has been slow and uneven, there has been increased attention by Governments as well as civil society, including the private sector, to the goal of full employment and to policies aimed at employment growth, as well as a renewed perception that full employment is a feasible goal. Employment promotion has increasingly been put at the centre of socio-economic development, in recognition of the central importance of employment to poverty eradication and social integration.

13. The international community has also recognized the need to promote employment that meets labour standards as defined by relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international instruments, including prohibitions on forced and child labour, guarantees of the rights of freedom of association and bargaining collectively, equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and non-discrimination in employment. This is reflected in the ILO's adoption of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Its Follow-up, and in the unanimous adoption of the ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. While some progress has been made in this respect, universal ratification of the relevant ILO conventions has not yet been achieved.

14. Many developed countries have strengthened their active employment promotion measures, including the introduction of programmes to create jobs in social services and in the provision of other public goods. These activities are sometimes relatively labour-intensive and also meet a growing demand for personal services, particularly for the elderly. In developing countries and those with economies in transition, labour-intensive public works programmes, in particular infrastructure investments in rural access roads, including farm-to-market roads, environmental rehabilitation, irrigation and urban regeneration schemes, have proven to be effective means of promoting employment and stimulating people-centred sustainable development. The important role of education and of, vocational and skills development training at all levels in promoting employment, particularly in the long term, is increasingly recognized.

15. While in most countries the employment of women has increased steadily, gender inequalities, reflected for instance in the wage gap, and a disproportionate share of family responsibilities, in particular, have remained obstacles to women's equal access to and participation in the labour market. Furthermore, in countries experiencing a lack of adequate employment and/or declining employment rates, women are often disproportionately affected and forced into the low-paid informal sector and out of social safety nets. In many parts of the world, this situation has also led to poverty and social exclusion, with inhuman consequences such as forced prostitution, trafficking in women and children for purposes of prostitution and for sexual and other forms of exploitation, as well as the worst forms of child labour. At the same time, women's unpaid work remains unrecognized and unaccounted for in the national accounts. To

date, no universal measurement tools have been developed to evaluate women's unpaid work.

16. There has been an increase in casual and informal employment since the Summit. Casual employment arrangements have tended to spread in industrialized economies, with increasingly flexible labour markets and new mechanisms for subcontracting. In developing countries, the lack of growth of employment in the formal sector, among other factors, has led many people, especially women, into informal sector work and has increased migration to more attractive labour markets in other countries. While employment growth still remains the most effective means of reducing poverty, there appears to be a growing number of employed and underemployed persons, particularly women, with little employment security, low wages and low levels of social protection. In a number of countries, considerable attention has been focused on this issue in recent years, including the development of new initiatives. In some countries with economies in transition, there has been extensive growth of the shadow economy.

17. As a means of combating social exclusion, there have been efforts to integrate income support policies with active labour market policies for those marginalized from the labour market. It is increasingly being recognized that these policies are an important tool to reduce the dependency of individuals on social assistance and to reintegrate them into the world of work and into society.

18. In a number of countries, social dialogue among employers, employees and Governments has contributed to social and economic development.

Social integration

19. Social integration is a prerequisite for creating harmonious, peaceful and inclusive societies. Promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and non-violence, respect for cultural and religious diversity, elimination of all forms of discrimination, equal opportunities for access to productive resources and participatory governance are important for social integration. Governments have developed new policy instruments, set up institutional arrangements, strengthened participation and dialogue with all social actors and launched programmes to foster social cohesion and solidarity. However, lack of access to education, the persistence of poverty and unemployment, and inequitable access to opportunities and resources have caused social exclusion and marginalization. A growing number of people are afflicted by poverty because of the inequitable distribution of opportunities, resources, incomes and access to employment and to social services. In many countries, there is a growing schism between those in high-quality, well-paid employment and those in poorly remunerated, insecure jobs with low levels of social protection. Owing to continued discrimination and exclusion, women and girls face particular disadvantages in this regard.

20. Governments have made progress in promoting more inclusive societies. The adoption of democratic forms of government by an increasing number of countries offers opportunities for all to participate in all spheres of public life. The devolution of political power, the decentralization of administration and the development of local and municipal authorities have sometimes contributed to the creation of inclusive and participatory societies. In some countries, there are also consultative arrangements that enable wider involvement in the planning and evaluation of policies. In those countries, Governments as well as civil society, including the private sector, are involved in these processes. An encouraging development has been the strengthening of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers. In many countries, this provides the means for people to work together through partnerships with Governments, thereby promoting and protecting common interests and complementing the action of the public sector. The promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development, is an important element in the promotion of social integration. In this context, it is noted that the overall level of ratification of international human rights instruments has increased considerably since the Summit; however, universal ratification has not yet been achieved.

21. Governments have implemented a wide range of policies and programmes to respond to the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and to strengthen their participation in development processes through the provision of, *inter alia*, social services, employment opportunities, credit, skill development and training. However, further efforts in this area are required.

22. The protection of immigrants and migrant workers required the adoption of a broad range of targeted policies. Governments were urged to ensure protection of the human rights and dignity of migrants irrespective of their legal status.

Governments were also urged to intensify efforts to provide basic social services, facilitate family reunification of documented migrants, promote social and economic integration of documented migrants, and ensure their equal treatment before the law. There has not been enough accession and ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families for it to come into force. Since the Summit, progress in implementing international instruments on the protection of migrants has been limited and problems concerning the violation of the human rights of migrants have persisted. In many parts of the world, migrants have been subjected to discrimination and documented migrants have not received adequate social protection.

23. Despite attempts to address the causes leading to and the pressures resulting from the movement of refugees and displaced persons, many countries, especially those hosting large refugee populations, have required international support to provide basic social services.

24. While there has been incremental but uneven movement towards equality and equity between women and men in all regions of the world, the fact remains that women are the most affected in times of crisis and economic restructuring. Whereas many countries have adopted national strategies on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, including general policy recommendations and specific plans of action, concrete progress in improving the status of women and promoting gender equality has been slow and uneven. All forms of violence against women and girls remain a persistent problem for all countries and create obstacles to social integration, hindering the advancement of gender equality and the full enjoyment of human rights by women.

25. There has been continued recognition that the family is the basic unit of society and that it plays a key role in social development and is a strong force of social cohesion and integration. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist.

26. The increase in violent conflicts, including those around issues of local autonomy and ethnic identity, as well as conflicts over the distribution of resources, have hampered social integration and diverted attention and resources from social and economic development to conflict management. This development has underlined the importance of social integration and access to basic social services as preventive measures against crises. Access to basic social services in conflict situations and social integration in post-conflict situations have also been underlined as important preventive tools.

27. The obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, have continued to adversely affect the achievement of their social and economic development.

28. In some countries, social development is adversely affected by unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries.

Africa and the least developed countries

29. At the World Summit for Social Development, Governments committed themselves to accelerating the economic, social and human resources development of Africa and the least developed countries. Many of the objectives undertaken at the Summit are yet to be fulfilled by the countries concerned and their international partners, although, in this regard, donors continue to support the efforts by Africa and the least developed countries.

30. The deteriorating social and economic condition of the least developed countries requires priority attention to the many international development commitments towards those countries which were not met. Many least developed countries have seen their share of official development assistance (ODA) decrease, and progress was not achieved in fulfilling the agreed target of earmarking 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries. Technical cooperation provided by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies has been cut back since the Summit.

31. African countries have made real efforts to implement the commitments made at Copenhagen, but internal and external constraints continue to make progress extremely difficult. The mobilization of resources at the national and international levels to accelerate the economic and social development of Africa and the least developed countries through a holistic approach is needed for the full implementation of the commitments. Equitable

access to education and health services, income earning opportunities, land, credit, infrastructure and technology, as well as official development assistance and debt reduction are vital to social development in Africa and the least developed countries.

32. Social indicators in Africa show that the continent falls dramatically short of the targets set at the Summit five years ago. About 90 per cent of countries in sub-Saharan Africa will not meet the year 2000 goals on child mortality. Life expectancy remained lower than 60 years in 41 of the 53 countries during the period 1995-2000. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is having severe social, economic, political and security impacts in some of the hardest hit countries.

33. Progress has been achieved in the development of democratic institutions in a number of countries. Further progress needs to be made in Africa and the least developed countries in strengthening institutions which are transparent and accountable in order to achieve faster economic and social development.

34. In a rapidly globalizing economic world, Africa continues to be marginalized. A persistent decline in the international terms of trade for commodities exported from African countries has reduced real national income and savings to finance investment. The external debt burden has drastically reduced resources available for social development. Furthermore, promises made to provide official development assistance to developing countries in general and the least developed countries in particular have not been fulfilled. More concerted efforts and an internationally enabling environment are necessary to integrate Africa as well as the least developed countries into the world economy.

Mobilization of resources for social development

35. The mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development is an essential component for the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments. Since the Summit, reforms to promote the effective and efficient utilization of existing resources have received increasing attention. However, inadequate national revenue generation and collection, combined with new challenges regarding social services and social protection systems due, for instance, to demographic changes and other factors, jeopardize the financing of social services and social protection systems in many countries. New budgeting and accounting techniques have been adopted in several countries. The involvement and cooperation of local authorities, civil society and beneficiary communities have been found to be valuable in raising efficiency in the delivery of services.

36. In several countries, and for various reasons, a shift has been occurring in the modalities for financing social protection away from universal, publicly provided coverage to income-based, targeted assistance. Among these reasons are stagnant or declining public revenues or the need to reduce fiscal deficits as well as changing priorities for public expenditures. Also, the need to create new employment opportunities and to provide incentives for the unemployed or underemployed and coverage for new social problems as well as to address the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations has motivated changes in social protection systems. In some countries, the principle of universal free provision of services such as health care, education and water supply has been replaced by user fees and privatization and by more targeted social service provision. However, in many countries, the impact of such measures, especially on the poor and vulnerable, remains to be seen.

37. Despite the renewed commitment at the Summit by donor countries to meet the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP for official development assistance, the overall ODA has continued to decline. Only four countries now meet the agreed target with one more country about to reach it. In the meantime, the relative role of ODA within various forms of financing for development has also been declining. As a result of the Summit, however, earmarking of funds for social development has been formulated more explicitly in ODA policy. ODA has been found to be more effective when countries are committed to growth-oriented strategies combined with poverty eradication goals and strategies. Poverty eradication through sustainable development is seen by most donor countries as the main objective of development cooperation. The Bretton Woods institutions have also begun to pay more focused attention to the social development dimension in their structural adjustment programmes and lending policies. This process is currently being further strengthened.

38. The 20/20 initiative has encouraged interested Governments and donors to increase the amount of resources earmarked for basic social services and to enhance equity and efficiency in their use. It has

also emphasized the need for additional resources in order to pursue effectively the social development agenda, while highlighting the difficulties and limitations of many countries, in particular developing countries, in raising or reallocating domestic resources.

39. There is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication. For many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and provide basic services. Although the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative has the potential to reduce debt-servicing costs significantly for the countries it covers, the fact remains that it has so far benefited only a few of them. This initiative has recently been strengthened to provide faster, deeper and broader debt relief. This debt relief is provided in the context of poverty reduction strategies where Governments and civil society cooperate to make commitments to utilize the financial benefits to alleviate poverty. A few lender countries have adopted bilateral debt cancellation initiatives which go beyond the HIPC Initiative.

40. Microcredit and other financial instruments provide financial and other services to people who are often overlooked by the traditional banking sector, thus trying to reach the poorest families. Women play a very important role in such initiatives. Experience shows that women are creditworthy, and when they earn an income they are able to contribute more directly to the economy.

41. Since the Summit, the external debt problems of the middle-income developing countries have crippled their social development efforts. A need has arisen for concerted national and international action to address effectively the debt problems of middle-income developing countries with a view to resolving their potential long-term debt-sustainability problems.

Capacity-building to implement social policies and programmes

42. Capacity-building is an important means of creating a national political, socio-economic and legal environment conducive to development and social progress. Member States have taken a number of actions to enhance their capacities to achieve the goals of the World Summit for Social Development, including adopting long-term strategies for social development; conducting national assessments of their institutional capacities; taking legislative action to create an enabling environment; establishing partnerships with civil society; involving people in the management of their local affairs; mainstreaming a gender perspective into policies and programmes; improving transparent and accountable governance; strengthening the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects; and providing technical cooperation. However, the years since the Summit have also been marked by growing constraints on the capacity for public action. In some countries, increased constraints, including fiscal and political ones on Governments, have resulted in a reduction of the programmes and activities of the State.

43. The State has an important role in the provision of basic social services. However, in several countries, the State is no longer the sole provider of social services but rather the enabler of an overall favourable environment for social development, with increased responsibility for ensuring equitable delivery of and access to quality social services. This development has increased the need for stronger public institutions to provide an effective framework to ensure an equitable provision of basic social services for all. It is also recognized that an effective and accountable public sector is vital to ensuring the provision of social services.

44. International cooperation has been a critical element in the efforts of Governments towards capacity-building for social development. Technical cooperation, including that of the United Nations, has been supportive of such efforts by Governments, although in many areas such cooperation should be strengthened and broadened.

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Addendum

Annex

Draft final document

Part III: Further actions and initiatives to implement the commitments made at the Summit

1. Governments should adopt an integrated focus in order to ensure that social development objectives are incorporated in all areas of governmental decision-making. In this connection, the General Assembly recommends taking the following further initiatives at the local, national, regional and international levels for the further implementation of the 10 commitments adopted at the World Summit for Social Development as contained in the report of the World Summit for Social Development.

Commitment 1: To create an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development:

* The present document in conjunction with A/S-24/2/Add.1 and Add.2 (Parts I and II) is the report of the Preparatory Committee for the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly on the work of its resumed second session. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth special session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-24/2/Add.1/Rev.1).

GE.00-60030 (E)

Note: G77 proposes to insert a new paragraph 1bis as follows:

[1bis. Governments, while designing and implementing their development policies, should ensure that people are placed at the centre of development. Therefore, people must have the right and the ability to participate fully in the economic, political and social life of their societies. Peace and security and full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, (as well as the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds-G77; EU, Turkey to delete), are also crucial for social development.]

[2. Make a renewed commitment to (effective, democratic national and local governance/democracy and effective national and local institutions-G77/democratic, effective, transparent and accountable national and local institutions-EU) responsive to the needs of people, based on national and local institutions that enable people to take an active part in decision making about priorities, policies and strategies, and as well as a public service that aspires to the highest standards of efficiency, transparency and accountability;]

[3. Reaffirm the crucial role of Government in advancing social and people-centred sustainable development through actions to develop and maintain increased equality and equity, including gender equality; markets which function efficiently within a framework of ethical values; policies to eradicate poverty and enhance productive employment; universal and equal access to basic social services; social protection and (equitable/equal) access to other public goods; and support for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.]

[4. Reinforce peace, security, stability and (full respect for-EU/the promotion and protection of-Holy See) all human rights and fundamental freedoms (, including the right to development-EU to delete) by, *inter alia*, promoting (the culture of peace and-EU to delete) tolerance, non-violence and respect for diversity, and by settling disputes by peaceful means;]

Note: the Chair proposes to refer human rights to paragraph 1bis and move part on settling disputes by peaceful means to the Political Declaration. EU proposes to move paras. 3 and 4, as amended, to the Political Declaration. US supports moving second part of paragraph 2 to Political Declaration. G77 proposes to delete paragraph 4.

[5. Reaffirm, promote, and strive to ensure the realization of the rights set out in relevant international instruments and declarations, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Declaration on the Right to Development, including those relating to education, food, shelter, employment, health and information, particularly in order to assist people living in poverty and to ensure the strengthening of the (national-EU to delete) institutions in charge of their implementation;]

[5bis. Call on the international community to make all efforts to help alleviate the unsustainable external debt burden of developing countries, which should further strengthen the efforts of the Governments of such countries to attain the full realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of their people;-Norway]

Note: EU, Japan propose to move paragraph 5bis to commitment 9. G77, Norway, Canada propose to retain it under commitment 1.

[6. Promote greater coherence (between/among) social (and/,) economic policies (and environmental-EU, US) policies by:]

[(a) Promoting the integrated and simultaneous consideration of (economic (, environmental-US, Norway, EU) and social) objectives (for sustainable development-US, EU) in the process of policy formulation, recognizing continuously the impact of (social,-EU) economic and financial policies on employment (and sustainable livelihoods-Canada, G77, Norway, EU), poverty and social development;]

[(b) Ensuring that (the assistance provided by the) organizations of the multilateral system (fosters/supports national efforts towards-G77) an integrated approach to (economic (, environmental-US) and social/these) (policy/policies-G77) at the national level;]

(c) Instituting systems for ensuring the *ex ante* assessment and continuous monitoring of the social impact of economic policies at both the international and national levels, with a particular focus on the formulation of macroeconomic policies for dealing with financial crises and the design of economic reform programmes;

[(d) Developing national and, where appropriate, regional guidelines (, taking into account broader definitions of productivity and efficiency, in order) to undertake comprehensive assessments of the social and economic costs of unemployment and poverty to facilitate (development of/a broader definition of productivity and efficiency and to develop) appropriate strategies for employment generation and poverty eradication;-G77]

[7. (Recommend that the Economic and Social Council/Agree to-US) establish an expert working group to develop guidelines on sound principles and good practices in social policy to promote the goals of the Summit (poverty eradication, (equity -US to delete), full employment and (inclusion/social integration-US)), for use in the development of all social and economic policies of national Governments, international financial institutions and other relevant international institutions. In this regard, request the Secretary-General, drawing on expert advice, to prepare proposals, having consulted with relevant international organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions;]

8. Strengthen the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the obstacles that hinder their participation in an increasingly globalized economy through:

(a) Stimulating and strengthening the industrialization process in developing countries;

(b) Facilitating the transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, of appropriate technology, know-how, knowledge and information including for social development and capacity building, complementing efforts of these countries in this regard through enhanced international cooperation, including technical **[(and financial-US) cooperation (and adequate financial resources-EU/financing for development-G77)]**

[(b bis) Complementing efforts of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in promoting social development and capacity building through enhanced international assistance, technical cooperation and financing for development;-G77]

[(c) Increasing and improving access of products of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to international markets through the negotiated (enhanced-Iran) reduction of tariff barriers (according to the multilateral trading system-Japan to move), and (the elimination of-Japan to delete/reduction of-EU) non-tariff barriers (according to the multilateral trading system;-Japan) (and other protectionist measures which (unjustifiably-Japan; US, G77 to delete/unnecessarily-EU) hinder trade (and limit export earnings-G77) of developing countries and countries with economies in transition-Japan to delete);]

(d) Attaining, according to existing multilateral trading rules, greater universality of the multilateral trading system and accelerating the process directed towards the further accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(e) Providing technical assistance bilaterally and through the auspices of the WTO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and other organizations to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for capacity-building and to address the ability to trade, as well as to participate effectively in international economic fora, and in international trade negotiations, including the WTO dispute settlement mechanism;

[9. (Continue to-US) Refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations which creates obstacles to trade relations among States (as well as seriously affects the achievement of the goals of social development/and impedes the full realization of social and economic development-US);]

Note: EU proposes to delete paragraph 9; G77 proposes to replace paragraph 9 with the following:

[9. To put an end to the adoption of, and refrain from, any unilateral measure, not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular women and children, that hinders their well-being and that creates

obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and their right to food, medical care, and the necessary social services. The General Assembly reiterates that food and medicine must not be used as a tool for political pressure;-G77]

10. Reduce negative impacts of international financial turbulence on social and economic development, *inter alia*, through:

[(a) (Considering) Improving preventive (and other) measures (and early warning capabilities-Mexico) to address the excessive volatility of short-term capital flows, (including temporary stand-still arrangements for debt arising from sudden capital outflows-Chair) (including a temporary debt standstill to negotiate with creditors in an orderly fashion and through transparency of operations by international financial institutions and international banks);]

(b) Enhancing institutional capacities at the national and international levels to improve transparency of financial flows, and developing, strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks for monitoring operations, *inter alia*, to reduce the potential negative impact of financial operations;

(b)bis Where appropriate, establishing or strengthening at the regional level intergovernmental coordination mechanisms in economic, financial and social fields to promote economic and financial stability and social development at that level;

(c) Providing technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen their domestic capital markets and to ensure their proper regulation by national Government;

Note: EU proposes to insert an additional subparagraph 10(c)bis as follows:

[(c)bis (Improved/Improving-Russian Federation) preventive measures to protect basic education, health and other basic social services in the policies and programmes adopted by countries in dealing with the international financial crisis;]

[(d) Acting to strengthen institutions and consultative mechanisms for economic policy formulation, involving improved transparency and (, where appropriate,-Holy See) consultation with civil society (involved in capital and finance-G77; EU to delete);]

(e) Encourage international financial institutions and other related mechanisms to be vigilant about potential financial crises in countries, and assist countries to develop their capacities to forestall and mitigate crises with a view to providing a timely and effective response.

11. Recommend the High-Level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001, to consider mobilization of national and international resources for social development for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action;

Note: Japan, G77, EU propose to place paragraph 11 in commitment 9.

[13. Increase involvement of developing countries (and countries with economies in transition-EU, Russian Federation, Ukraine) in the international economic decision-making process through greater participation in the international economic fora, applying agreed principles of good governance, transparency and accountability to international financial institutions to ensure a central position for social development in their policies and programmes;]

Note: G77 propose to replace paragraph 13 with the following:

[13. Ensure full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the decision-making process of international financial institutions through reform and democratization of these institutions, as well as ensuring transparency and accountability in their management and operations;-G77]

14. Enhance development cooperation in order to augment the productive potential of people in developing countries, and to build the capacity, among others, of the private sector to compete more effectively in the global market place in order to create the basis for generating greater resources for social development;

[15. Address urgently the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of indebted developing countries as constituting an element affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with the various types of debt of many developing countries on the basis of an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable approach and, where appropriate, addressing the full stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted developing countries as a matter of priority-G77 (within the existing international framework-Japan);]

Note: US propose to replace paragraph 15 with the following:

[15. Recognize that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries can contribute substantially to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development, urgently addressing the need for faster, broader, and deeper debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) which are pursuing sound policies and demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty alleviation;-US]

Note: EU propose to replace paragraph 15 with the following:

[15. Recognize that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries can contribute to their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and continue to address the need for faster, broader, and deeper debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (which are pursuing sound policies and demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty eradication; /stressing the need to ensure that (additional-Switzerland) financing is

mobilized to fully fund HIPC debt relief over the longer term, and ensuring that benefits of debt relief are directed towards poverty eradication and social development;-Norway)]

[16. Encourage corporate social responsibility by:

(a) Providing an economic and social policy framework that is just and (stable/predictable-US), and (that-EU) supports, stimulates and expands private initiative;

(b) Enhancing and embracing partnerships with business, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations;

(c) Supporting the further development of guidelines that promote good corporate citizenship and that stimulate corporate activities in support of the goals of the Summit and the Secretary-General's Global Compact;]

Note: EU, US, Canada propose to merge subparagraphs 16 (b) and (c) as follows:

[(b) Enhancing and embracing partnerships with business, trade unions and groups in civil society in support of the goals of the Summit and the Secretary-General's proposal for a Global Compact;]

Note: US, Canada propose to add a new subparagraph 16 (d) as follows:

(d) By promoting increased corporate awareness of the interrelationship between social development and sustainable economic growth;]

[17. Recognize the need for a system-wide initiative to develop guidelines that promote social responsibility of the private sector. To this end, invite the International Labour Organization (ILO) to organize and coordinate efforts, (within its mandate and-Canada) taking into account discussions in other international fora, as well as international bodies representing the private sector, trade unions and other groups in civil society (, in particular the deliberations of the Global Compact-Canada]. In this context, recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development include this issue as one of its priority themes when it considers its multi-year programme of work for the period 2002-2006;]

18. Take further effective measures to remove the obstacles for the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, that continues to adversely affect their economic and social development.

Note: the final placement of paragraph 18 has yet to be agreed.

19. Enhance international cooperation and coordination of humanitarian assistance to countries affected by natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies and post-conflict situations in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development.

19bis Create and improve conditions to allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity to their countries of origin, and the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies.

[19ter Recognize the importance of international solidarity and burden-sharing in reinforcing the international protection of refugees by cooperating and mobilizing resources for developing countries that have received large numbers of asylum seekers and refugees, giving special attention as well to internally displaced persons;-Mexico]

[20. Encourage relevant bodies of the United Nations system to address the issue of corruption including the desirability of an international instrument against corruption to be prepared by the ad hoc committee on the elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;]

Note: EU (and US, Canada, Japan, Norway, Mexico) propose to replace paragraph 20 with the following and to delete paragraph 21:

[20. Encourage relevant bodies of the United Nations system to address the issue of corruption which undermines good governance and the efficient use of resources for social development. Encourage the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to finalize the terms of reference for the elaboration of a specific and effective international legal instrument against corruption at its tenth session, as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;-EU]

[21. Encourage the ongoing work on a draft convention against transnational organized crime and the additional protocols thereto with a view to the speedy finalization of this work;]

Note: It has been agreed to move paragraphs. 21bis and 21ter to commitment 4.

22. Give proper consideration to urgent and effective measures regarding the issue of the social and humanitarian impact of sanctions, in particular on women and children, with a view to minimizing social and humanitarian effects of sanctions;

23. Support countries with economies in transition to establish effective regulatory environments, including adequate legal frameworks and institutions, to develop progressive and efficient tax systems to provide adequate resources for social development and to better utilize existing material and labour resources, through, *inter alia*, implementing measures to reduce the social costs of transition, in particular in order to reverse the trend of cuts in public spending for social services, and encouraging efforts to integrate non-governmental organizations, trade unions, employer organizations, and other organizations of civil society into the operation of social policy.

Commitment 2: To eradicate poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind:

24. Place poverty eradication at the centre of economic and social development and build consensus with all relevant actors at all levels on policies and strategies to reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by one half by the year 2015, with a view to eradicating poverty;

27. Urge countries that have not yet done so to incorporate goals and targets for combating poverty into their national strategies for socio-economic development and to adjust their national strategies, as appropriate to the country context, by: striving to establish or strengthen institutional mechanisms that ensure a multisectoral approach to poverty eradication; and enhancing the capacity of local government to address poverty while maintaining accountability, both to the central Government for funds allocated by it, and to the constituents concerning the use of those funds;

27bis In the context of comprehensive national strategies on poverty eradication, integrate policies at all levels, including economic and fiscal policies, capacity-building and institution-building, and giving priority to investments in education and health, social protection and basic social services, in order to help empower people living in poverty, by:

(a) Promoting coherence between national and international strategies and programmes to combat poverty at all levels;

(b) Assisting developing countries in improving capacities for poverty-related data collection and analysis which is necessary for formulation of poverty-reduction policies;

(c) Ensuring that macroeconomic policies reflect and fully integrate, *inter alia*, employment growth and poverty reduction goals;

(d) Encouraging Governments to re-evaluate, as appropriate, their national fiscal policies, including progressive tax mechanisms, with the aim of reducing income inequalities and promoting social equity;

(e) Restructuring public expenditure policies to make them more efficient, transparent and with clear lines of accountability to maximize their impact on poverty eradication;

(f) Improving access for people living in poverty to productive resources by implementing measures such as skills training and microcredit schemes;

(g) Using employment policies, including self-employment, to reduce poverty;

(h) Encouraging the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises by formulating a consistent, long-term policy to support such enterprises; and by, *inter alia*, furthering access to capital and credit, promoting training opportunities and appropriate technology, reducing bureaucratic regulations, promoting gender equality and labour standards and fostering improved access of small and medium-sized enterprises to infrastructure project contracts;

(i) Devising ways and means to allow for better acknowledgement of the nature of the informal sector so as to evaluate its share in the national economy and, where appropriate, to improve its productivity by increasing training and access to capital, including micro-credit, to progressively improve working conditions through respect for basic workers' rights, to enhance social protection and to facilitate its eventual integration into the formal economy;

(j) Establishing, strengthening and expanding micro-credit and other financial instruments adapted to the needs and potentials of marginalized people and vulnerable groups in order to make micro-credit available to a greater number of people, particularly women, and disadvantaged groups, especially people living in poverty, and to make information and training on its effective operation and benefits widely available;

(k) Encouraging and facilitating the development of cooperatives, where appropriate;

(l) Encouraging sustainable rural development, especially in low agricultural potential areas;

(l bis) Expanding advisory services and technical assistance in the areas of agriculture, including animal husbandry and fisheries, and promoting small businesses and self-employment for rural workers, in particular women, in the light of increasing rural poverty, landlessness and rural-urban migration; similarly, promoting industrialization in rural areas for employment generation;

(m) Developing and promoting institutional capacities (e.g., by management training);

(n) Ensuring a gender equality perspective at all levels, and taking measures to counteract the feminization of poverty, keeping in mind the potential role of women and girls in poverty eradication;

(o) Promoting participatory poverty assessments **[as well as social impact assessments]** which include sex, age and relevant socio-economic categories, defining, *inter alia*, the extent and localization of poverty and the groups most severely affected, in order to design anti-poverty strategies;

(p) Targeting the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(q) Supporting initiatives that help empower people living in poverty, especially female heads of households, and promote their capacities for self-organization to enable them to better utilize available opportunities, basic social services and productive resources;

(r) Ensuring community participation in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction strategies and programmes with a view to increasing people's self-reliance and promoting a holistic approach to the various needs of the people. Civil society can play an important role in cooperation with national Governments in planning, organizing and providing basic social services;

(s) Ensuring access for all to basic social services, even during financial crises;

(u) Using health policies as an instrument for poverty eradication, along the lines of the World Health Organization (WHO) strategy on poverty and health, develop sustainable and effectively managed pro-poor health systems which focus on the major diseases and health problems affecting the poor, achieving greater equity in health financing, and take also into account the provision of and universal access to high quality primary health care **[and services]** throughout the life cycle **[, including sexual and reproductive health care],** as well as immunization programmes;

[primary health care services, including reproductive and sexual health care (services)/basic health and social services including sexual and reproductive health and family planning services]

[safe drinking water and sanitation, and adequate shelter]

[adequate, affordable and universally accessible health care and services including sexual and reproductive health (Beijing +5, paragraph 46 bis)]

(v) Encouraging decentralization in the delivery of basic social services as a means of responding more efficiently to the needs of the people;

26. Develop and implement sustainable pro-poor growth strategies that enhance the potential and increase the ability of women and men living in poverty to improve their lives; such strategies could include improving access to productive resources and micro-finance, and establishing programmes to raise productivity and improve knowledge, skills and capabilities;

27ter Share best practices on how to establish or improve social protection systems covering risks that cannot be mastered by the beneficiaries themselves and trap people into poverty, ensuring access to social protection, including social safety nets, for people living in poverty and promoting the role of systems of self-help and mutual benefits, including small, community-based innovative schemes, thereby supporting social cohesion and contributing to more universal and comprehensive systems of protection, taking into account country-specific circumstances, by:

(a) Exploring ways and means, supported by resources, including, as appropriate, through the reallocation of resources, **[(and with the support of the ILO and other relevant international organizations,-G77 to delete) to design (social protection systems-G77) and extend social protection (systems to make coverage available-US)-G77 to delete]** to vulnerable, unprotected and uninsured people, particularly those in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition;

(b) Developing, as required, new mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of these systems in the appropriate country context, especially that of ageing populations and increased unemployment.

27quater Improve national capacity to address hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity at the household level, in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other concerned agencies, in particular, by recognizing and supporting women in their pivotal role in providing food security. In this regard, call on Governments which have not done so to place food security as an essential element of their poverty-eradication strategies and social policies;

33. Encourage international support to countries with economies in transition in order to assist them in:

(a) Combining universal coverage of social services with targeted assistance to the most vulnerable groups to ease the pains of transition;

(b) Implementing policies to involve those individuals marginalized by the transition and to overcome exclusion and further deprivation;

(c) Maintaining adequate social programmes.

Commitment 3: To promote the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies, and to enable all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work:

34. Reassess, as appropriate, their macroeconomic policies with the aims of greater employment generation and reduction in the poverty level while striving for and maintaining low inflation rates;

35. Create an enabling environment for social dialogue by ensuring effective representation and participation of workers' and employers' organizations to contribute to the development of policies for achieving broad-based social progress;

36. Expand opportunities for productive employment, including self-employment, with particular focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, by investing in the development of human resources, entrepreneurship and employability, especially through education, vocational and management training, occupational safety and health, and by, *inter alia*, strengthening technical cooperation and cooperation with the private sector in this area;

37. Support the comprehensive ILO programme on decent work, which includes promoting equal opportunities for all women and men, including persons with disabilities, to obtain decent and productive work, with full respect for the basic rights of workers as defined by relevant ILO and other international instruments, including prohibitions on forced labour and child labour,

safeguarding of the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal remuneration for women and men for work of equal value, and non-discrimination in employment, and improving social protection and promoting social dialogue;

37bis Recognize the need to elaborate a coherent and coordinated international strategy on employment to increase opportunities for people to achieve sustainable livelihoods and gain access to employment, and in this connection support the convening of a world employment forum by the International Labour Organization in 2001;

37ter Invite the International Labour Organization to facilitate a coordinated exchange of best practices in the field of employment policies to stimulate and expand employment generation, reduce unemployment, enhance the quality of work and improve labour-market and employment services;

38. Improve the quality of work and level of employment by, *inter alia*:

[(a) **(Ratifying/Strongly consider ratifying)** — where they have not done so — and fully implement the ILO conventions concerning basic workers' rights, namely, freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to organize and bargain collectively, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation;]

(b) Strongly considering ratification and full implementation of other ILO conventions concerning the employment rights of minors, women, youth, persons with disabilities, migrants and indigenous people;

(b)bis Respecting, promoting and realizing the principles contained in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up;

(c) Supporting and participating in the global campaign for the immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including by promoting universal ratification and implementation of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, No. 182;

(d) Promoting safe and healthy settings at work in order to improve working conditions and to reduce the impact on individuals and health-care systems of occupational accidents and diseases;

[39. Call upon Governments and organizations of the international system, namely, the ILO, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), WTO, UNCTAD and other relevant organizations as well as civil society, to undertake a multilateral initiative to better understand the social dimensions of globalization, (especially related to the objective of full employment,-Mexico) including the relationship among trade, development, poverty and labour issues, and to integrate their approaches in these areas. Such an initiative should include inter-organizational efforts to pool knowledge and undertake joint research; development of common analytical frameworks for international policy; and publication and submission of periodic reports and recommendations on these issues to the governing bodies of the respective organizations;]

Note: This alternative of paragraph 39 is the result of informal discussions among several delegations; G77 proposes to delete paragraph 39; the Chair suggests that paragraph 39 might be better considered with the help of a facilitator in informal consultations.

39bis Ensure effective and comprehensive action to eliminate harmful child labour through, *inter alia*, designing and implementing national plans of action; ensuring access to basic education; strengthening employment and income earning opportunities for families of child workers; giving special attention to the girl child; promoting cooperation among Governments, employers' and workers' organizations, families of child workers and civil society; and stressing the need for close cooperation among the ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and other relevant actors;

[39ter Call upon the ILO and other United Nations institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to plan and carry out coherent and integrated approaches with host Governments to promote and realize (the objective of full employment with due regard to-Mexico) fundamental principles and rights at work. Such an initiative should include:

(a) Consultations and cooperative work by the ILO, the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, in cooperation with host Governments, to develop strategies to be applied at the national level to ensure that the realization of (the objective of full employment and-Mexico) fundamental worker rights is fully integrated into macroeconomic policies and national development programmes, including poverty reduction strategies;

(b) Periodic reports and recommendations to the governing bodies of the respective organizations for their consideration and appropriate action;-US]

[40. Encourage the private sector to respect and promote basic worker rights as defined in relevant ILO Conventions and in the Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and, in this context, encourage business and employers' organizations, trade unions and relevant groups in civil society, to contribute to their implementation and to cooperate with Governments to ensure their implementation; ***(text agreed in facilitator's group)***]

49. Improve methods for collection and analysis of basic employment data, disaggregated by, *inter alia*, age, sex and relevant socio-economic categories, as appropriate in the country context, including with regard to the informal, agricultural and service sectors, and new forms of employment, and assess the feasibility of developing and improving mechanisms to measure unremunerated work;

42. Consider the possibility of a major event on the informal sector in the year 2002, to be organized by the ILO;

42bis Invite the International Labour Organization to help Member States, upon request, extend a range of support measures to informal sector workers, including legal rights, social protection and access to credit;

42ter Devise and strengthen the modalities of coverage of social protection systems, as appropriate, to meet the needs of people engaged in flexible forms of employment;

44. Wherever appropriate, adopt and/or strengthen legislation or other mechanisms for determining minimum wages;

41. Ensure that migrant workers benefit from the protection provided by relevant national and international instruments, take concrete and effective measures against the exploitation of migrant workers, and encourage all countries to consider the ratification and full implementation of the relevant international instruments on migrant workers, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

45. Undertake appropriate measures, in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, as well as other relevant actors of civil society, to address the specific employment issues of youth, ageing workers, persons with disabilities, single parents **[, (documented-EU) migrants-Holy See]** and long-term unemployed, with particular regard to women, including, *inter alia*:

(a) Improving access to new technologies, vocational training and counselling, implementing programmes for job placement, and facilitating the acquisition of work experience, including on-the-job training, as well as by the recognition of work experience acquired through voluntary activities and unpaid work;

(b) Promoting lifelong learning and access to labour market information, and tailoring programmes to meet the specific needs of these groups in the acquisition of skills required in the knowledge-based economy;

(c) Involving the private sector in skill training programmes;

(d) Adapting and improving access to technical, secondary and higher education curricula, with regard to youth, to meet the needs of a rapidly changing labour market and easing transition between learning and work;

(e) Enabling older workers to remain and actively participate in working life;

47. Promote gender equality and eliminate gender discrimination in the labour market by:

(a) Promoting the principles of equal remuneration and elimination of discrimination and **[ratifying/strongly considering ratification of-US]** the ILO conventions concerning equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value (No. 100), and concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation (No. 111) and fully implementing them once ratified;

(b) Ensuring the right to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value for women and men;

(c) Assisting women and men to reconcile employment and family responsibilities by, *inter alia*, flexible working arrangements, including parental voluntary part-time employment and work-sharing, as well as accessible and affordable quality child-care and dependant-care facilities, paying particular attention to the needs of single-parent households;

Commitment 4: To promote social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just and that are based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, as well as on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security, and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons:

51. Strengthen mechanisms for participation of all people, and promoting cooperation and dialogue among all levels of government and civil society as contributions to social integration;

52. Strengthen support for civil society, including community organizations working with groups with special needs and accelerate implementation of United Nations instruments relating to those groups, encouraging sustained investment in social institutions and social capital, enhancing social networks, particularly with respect to people living in poverty and other marginalized groups.

53. Ensure an enabling environment for civil society organizations, *inter alia*, to facilitate their participation in the delivery of social services in a coordinated, democratic, transparent and accountable manner. Efforts should also be made to facilitate the contribution of civil society organizations, particularly from developing countries, to relevant international forums;

53ter Promote the effective participation and contribution of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons when drawing up legislation and programmes for poverty eradication and social inclusion;

54. Promote the contribution that voluntarism can make to the creation of caring societies as an additional mechanism in the promotion of social integration. The Commission for Social Development is invited to consider the issue in 2001, the International Year of Volunteers;

54bis Recognize that the family is the basic unit of society and that it plays a key role in social development and is a strong force of social cohesion and integration. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist. Further recognize that equality and equity between women and men and respect for the rights of all family members are essential for family well-being and for society at large and promote appropriate actions to meet the needs of families and their individual members, particularly in the areas of economic support and provision of social services. Greater attention should be paid to helping the family in its supporting, educating and nurturing roles, to the causes and consequences of family disintegration and to the adoption of measures to reconcile work and family life for women and men;

55. Promote the involvement of volunteers in social development, *inter alia*, by encouraging Governments, taking into account the views of all actors, to develop comprehensive strategies and programmes, by raising public awareness about the value and opportunities of voluntarism and by facilitating an enabling environment for individuals and other actors of civil society to engage in, and the private sector to support, voluntary activities;

56. Encourage the media, including the Internet and other forms of information technology, to contribute to the promotion of social integration by adopting inclusive and participatory approaches in the production, dissemination and use of information, including by its accessibility to disadvantaged and marginalized groups;

57. While recognizing the positive role of the media and information technology, including the Internet, identify and take measures to counter the increasing dissemination of child pornography and other obscene materials, intolerance, including religious intolerance, hatred, racism, discrimination based on sex and age and the incitement to violence through the media and information technology, including the Internet;

58. Ensure that education at all levels promotes all human rights and fundamental freedoms, tolerance, peace, understanding of and respect for cultural diversity and solidarity in a globally interdependent world, as expressed in the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Culture of Peace, as well as in the context of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001), the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2005) and the Third Decade to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Reiated Intolerance;

59. Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and in this context, support the implementation of the United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in South Africa in 2001;

59bis Ensure continued and intensified action to combat all forms of gender-based violence and recognize that violence against women, whether in private or public life, both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

21bis Recognize the contribution of indigenous people to society, promote ways of giving them greater responsibility for their own affairs through (*inter alia)*:

(a) Seeking means of giving them effective voice in decisions directly affecting them;

(b) Encouraging United Nations agencies within their respective mandates to take effective programmatic measures for engaging indigenous people in matters relevant to their interests and concerns;

21ter Encourage the ongoing work on a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people, with the aim of achieving completion prior to conclusion of the International Decade on the World's Indigenous People in 2004 and support the establishment of a United Nations permanent

forum to discuss indigenous issues within the mandate of the Economic and Social Council relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights;

60. Exchange views and information on national experience and best practices in designing and implementing policies and programmes on ageing, and in promoting full integration and continued participation of older persons in society as full actors in the development process, and in this context support the convening of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, to be held in Spain in the year 2002;

60bis Support, on an urgent basis, research on the actual and projected situation of older persons, particularly in developing countries, especially on their productive role and contributions to development, in order to contribute significantly to the revision of the World Plan of Action at the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

61. Expand the range of policies and measures, *inter alia*, by promoting the implementation of the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, to empower persons with disabilities to play their full role in society. Special attention should be given to women and children with disabilities and to persons with developmental, mental and psychiatric disabilities;

61bis Ensure access to employment for persons with disabilities through the organization and design of the workplace environment and improve their employability through measures which enhance education and acquisition of skills; through rehabilitation within the community wherever possible; and other direct measures, which may include incentives to enterprises to employ people with disabilities;

[62. Create conditions, with the cooperation of the relevant (international organizations/actors), that are conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees and their return in safety and dignity and their reintegration in their country of origin; (in this regard,/and accordingly,) Take all necessary measures (where possible) to provide basic social services to refugees and, (upon request/with the consent of the Government concerned/in terms of international humanitarian assistance, upon the consent of the Government concerned), to internally displaced persons, and to facilitate the safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies;]

Note: G77 will present a reformulation of paragraph 62.

63. Intensify efforts to ensure the protection of the human rights and dignity of migrants, irrespective of their legal status, and the social and economic integration of documented migrants, the provision of effective protection **[and (consular) assistance]** for migrants, particularly by implementing the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the provision of basic social services, the facilitation of family reunification of documented migrants and their equal treatment under the law;

64. Promote measures, at the national and international levels, to prevent illegal trafficking and transport of migrants and trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, for the purposes of prostitution, economic exploitation as well as any other forms of exploitation, such as domestic servitude and bonded labour. Develop clear penalties for trafficking in persons and trafficking and illegal transport of migrants, backed by effective administrative procedures and laws, ensuring the punishment of those who have been convicted of such crimes;

64bis Finalize as soon as possible the trafficking and smuggling protocols which are currently being negotiated in Vienna by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

65. Support the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of international drug control treaties and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to combating the world drug problem in a balanced and comprehensive approach, which includes reducing demand, fighting trafficking and reducing supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

[65bis Recognize that (a stable and supportive family life/supportive (family (and/as well as)/home environment as well as) community relationships in cooperation with professional services-EU/stable and nurturing family relationships, supported by communities and professional services,-Chair) can provide a vital shield against substance abuse, particularly among minors (and that community relationships, in cooperation with professional services, are also important in this regard). Schools and the media including through the use of information technologies, including the Internet, should be encouraged to provide young people with information on the dangers of substance abuse and addiction and on how to seek help; **(Recognize that the consumption of tobacco and the abuse of alcohol, especially by young women and men, pose a major threat to health; support the development in each country of comprehensive programmes to reduce the consumption of tobacco, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the abuse of alcohol;-US)]**

Note: it was proposed that the US insertion regarding tobacco etc. could form a separate paragraph, perhaps in commitment 6.

66. Further strengthen the effectiveness of organizations and mechanisms working for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts and to address their social roots and consequences;

[66bis Stress the need to address the causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to enhance the protection of civilians on a long-term basis, including by promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights;-Canada]

67. Strengthen the capability of relevant United Nations bodies **[and other international organizations],** within their respective mandates, to promote measures for **[contributing to]** social integration in their post-conflict management strategies and activities, including in their research, analyses, training and operational activities, so as to better address trauma recovery,

rehabilitation, reconciliation and reconstruction in post-conflict situations, *inter alia*, by promoting participatory development initiatives. Greater attention should be given to **[abandoned/unaccompanied refugee and internally-displaced]** children **[separated from their families],** those acting as soldiers and those involved in armed conflicts;

[69. **Take concrete measures to put an end to foreign occupation as a serious impediment to the promotion of social and economic development;]**

Note: EU and US propose to delete paragraph 69.

Commitment 5: To promote full respect for human dignity and to achieve equality and equity between women and men and to recognize and enhance the participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in development:

69ter Promote the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls as one of the prerequisites of gender equality. Governments should ensure that the human rights of women and girls are respected, protected and promoted through the development, implementation and effective enforcement of gender-sensitive policies and legislation;

70. The elimination of discrimination against women and their empowerment and full participation in all areas of life and at all levels should be priority objectives at the national as well as the international level, and an intrinsic part of social development. Equitable social development requires full respect for human dignity, equality and equity between women and men, the mainstreaming of gender considerations in all levels of policy-making and in the planning of programmes and projects. Despite some progress, gender mainstreaming is not yet universal, and gender-based inequality continues in many areas of most societies;

[71. Take fully into account (and implement)/Uphold/Recommit to) the outcome of the Twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (when addressing specific issues related to/in order to promote-EU) gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments;]

72. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the implementation of each of the further initiatives related to each of the commitments made at the Summit, considering the specific roles and needs of women in all areas of social development, by, *inter alia*, evaluating the gender implications of proposals and taking action to correct situations in which women are disadvantaged. The use of positive or affirmative action and empowerment programmes is commended to both Governments and international organizations.

72bis Strengthen national efforts, including with assistance from the international community, to promote the empowerment of women by, *inter alia*:

(a) Closing the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and ensuring free compulsory and universal primary education for both girls and boys by 2015;

(b) Increasing women's and girls' access to all levels and forms of education;

(b)bis Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women;

(c) Increasing women's participation and bringing about a balanced representation of women and men in all sectors and occupations in the labour market and closing the gender gap in earnings;

(d) Ensuring the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality as a health sector priority;

(e) Eliminating all forms of violence against women, in the domestic as well as in the public sphere;

(f) Promoting programmes to enable women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities and to encourage men to share equally with women household and child care responsibilities;

72quater Promote international cooperation to support regional and national efforts in the development and use of gender-related analysis and statistics by, *inter alia,* providing national statistical offices, upon their request, with institutional and financial support in order to enable them to respond to requests for data disaggregated by sex and age for use by national Governments in the formulation of gender-sensitive statistical indicators for monitoring and policy and programme impact assessment, as well as to undertake regular strategic surveys;

72quin Support Governments in their efforts to institute action-oriented programmes and measures to accelerate the full implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action, with time-bound targets and/or measurable goals and evaluation methods, including gender-impact assessments, with full participation of women for measuring and analysing progress;

73. Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

[73bis Assure women and girls the right to the highest attainable standard of (physical and mental-Pakistan) health, (including their access to the full range of reproductive and sexual health services,-Pakistan to delete) including those necessary to enjoy safe motherhood, (freedom of reproductive decision-making and a healthy and satisfying sexuality,-Pakistan to delete) free of coercion, discrimination and violence;-US]

[Increased efforts are needed to provide equal access to education, health, and social services and to ensure women's and girls' rights to education and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and well-being throughout the life cycle, as well as adequate, affordable and universally accessible health care and services

including sexual and reproductive health, particularly in the face of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; they are also necessary with regard to the growing proportion of older women;-Beijing+5, paragraph 46bis]

[Ensure that the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality is a health sector priority and that women have ready access to essential obstetric care, well equipped and adequately staffed maternal health care services, skilled attendants at delivery, emergency obstetric care, effective referral and transport to higher levels of care when necessary, post-partum care and family planning in order to, inter alia, promote safe motherhood, and give priority attention to measures to prevent, detect and treat breast, cervical and ovarian cancer and osteoporosis, and sexually-transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS;-Beijing+5, paragraph 107a bis]

[Take appropriate measures to ensure, on the basis of equality of men and women, universal access to the widest range of health care services, including those relating to reproductive health care, consistent with the Programme of Action of ICPD;-Copenhagen, Commitment 5(d)]

Commitment 6: To promote and attain the goals of universal and equitable access to quality education, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the access of all to primary health care, making particular efforts to rectify inequalities relating to social conditions and without distinction as to race, national origin, gender, age or disability; respecting and promoting our common and particular cultures; striving to strengthen the role of culture in development; preserving the essential bases of people-centred sustainable development; and contributing to the full development of human resources and to social development, with the purpose of eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment and fostering social integration:

74. Recognize Governments' primary responsibility for providing or ensuring access to basic social services for all; develop sustainable, pro-poor health and education systems by promoting community participation in planning and managing basic social services, including health promotion and disease prevention; diversify approaches to meet local needs, to the extent possible utilizing local skills and resources;

73bis Ensure appropriate and effective expenditure of resources for universal access to basic education and primary health care, within the country context, in recognition of the positive impact this can have on economic and social development, with particular efforts to target the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

74bis Improve the performance of health care systems, in particular at the primary health care level, by broadening access to health care;

74ter Make basic health services available to all members of society and, where appropriate, explore the possibility of promoting non-profit community-based health insurance programmes among possible methods to support the Government to promote accessible primary health care for all;

81. Encourage new action at the international level [, **including the feasibility of proclaiming a United Nations literacy decade,-Mongolia]** to support national efforts to achieve universal access to basic education and primary health services for all by the year 2015;

81bis Invite international organizations, in particular the international financial institutions, according to their mandates, to keep in mind the overall objective of facilitating long-term development to support national health and education programmes;

[84. Further expand early childhood care and education, including to foster learning readiness; ensure universal access to (basic/primary) education; improve the quality of education (through formulation and implementation of national legislation,-EU); strengthen community-based and school-based health education programmes; eliminate gender disparities; assure girls and women full and equal access to education; improve retention rates; enhance efficient resource mobilization, with appropriate action taken to ensure the inclusion of all children, including children with special needs; and ensure the right to basic education for all (as a (national/government) responsibility-US to delete) that requires the involvement of several sectors and stakeholders (especially/including parents, who have the right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children-Holy See);]

Note: Norway proposes to replace paragraph 84 with the following:

[84. Promote universal and equitable access to quality education by:

(a) Expanding early childhood care and education;

(b) Ensuring the right to basic education for all;

(c) Eliminating gender disparities and assuring girls and women full and equal access to education;

(d) Improving the quality and relevance of education;

(e) Taking affirmative action to ensure the inclusion of all children, including those with (disabilities/special needs);

(f) Enhancing resource mobilization for education at the national and international levels;]

85. Take measures to better acknowledge and support the work of teachers and other educational personnel, including, where appropriate, improved compensation and benefits, relevant training and retraining programmes, human resource and career development strategies, and measures to encourage teachers' sustained contributions to quality education;

86. Encourage and assist developing countries and others in need in building capacities for secondary and tertiary education, as well as training students in the skills and technologies necessary for effective participation in the modern, knowledge-based global economy, and

promote international exchanges in the field of education so as to foster greater self-reliance in meeting the challenges of social and economic development and to increase sensitivity for and better understanding of all cultures and awareness of global issues.

Note: Japan wishes to insert a reference to the Dakar Framework for Action in this section, after its adoption at the World Education Forum in April 2000. Senegal proposes to include paragraphs 10 and 11 from the Framework for Action. The Secretariat has proposed the following texts:

Recognize the Framework for Action for education for all adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, and request all States to develop or strengthen national action plans to promote its goals: to ensure that by 2015 all children, with special emphasis on girls and children in difficult circumstances, have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality; to improve early childhood care and education; to ensure access to appropriate learning, life skills, and citizenship programmes; to achieve a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy; to improve the quality of education; and to take action to eliminate gender disparities.

Recognize the chronic under-funding of basic education and that additional financial support in the order of $8 billion a year will be essential to achieve the goals of Dakar, affirm that no countries seriously committed to education for all will be thwarted in their achievement of this goal by a lack of resources and to this end call on national Governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, international banks, civil society and foundations to make additional financial commitments; and for indicative strategies to achieve these goals to be prepared, advocated and monitored by UNESCO and the new high-level political group to be convened by the UNESCO Director-General.

75. Take all appropriate measures to ensure that infectious and parasitic diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and schistosomiasis, neither continue to take their devastating toll nor impede economic and social progress; and strengthen national and international efforts to combat these diseases, inter alia, through capacity-building in the developing countries with the cooperation of the World Health Organization including support for research centres;

[75 bis Take measures at the national level to enable everyone (, especially women-South Africa) (and young people,-EU) to protect themselves (and others-US) (against/and be protected from-Holy See) human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, to mitigate the (adverse social impact/devastating personal, social and economic impacts-US) of the epidemic (and to counteract the increase in poverty and widened social and economic inequalities (which have resulted from it-Iran)-Pakistan, US to delete). It is particularly important to protect the (dignity/human rights) of, and to improve the quality of life for, people living with HIV/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Measures to enhance prevention of (sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/HIV) transmission (of HIV/AIDS or other STDs-US) may include:

(a) Strengthening services for sexual and reproductive health;

(b) Strengthening information, education and communication campaigns to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and to promote responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence, taking into account the rights of the child to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, as well as the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;-Holy See

(c) Training health providers in the avoidance of contaminating equipment and blood products and in the avoidance of reusing or sharing needles among intravenous drug users;-Holy See

(d) Promoting analyses of the political, social, economic and legal aspects of HIV and AIDS, including the impact on national development;

(e) Providing social and educational support to communities, households, orphans and children affected by HIV and AIDS;]

[76. Strengthen international efforts against HIV/AIDS, with a focus on developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through partnership among the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors, bilateral donors, national Governments and non-governmental organizations, based on a multisectoral approach encompassing, among other things, health care and access to treatment, population and family planning programmes, including sexual health care and education, basic education and the empowerment of women;]

77. Provide support to countries with economies in transition to revitalize systems of primary health care and to promote more vigorous campaigns for health education and the promotion of healthy lifestyles;

78. Encourage, at all levels, arrangements and incentives to mobilize commercial enterprises, especially in pharmaceuticals, to invest in research aimed at finding remedies that can be provided at affordable prices for diseases that particularly afflict people in developing countries, and invite the World Health Organization to consider improving partnerships between the public and private sectors in the area of health research;

[80. Make use, in the case of medicines essential to public health, of the provisions in the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement that allow circumvention, under certain circumstances, of normal patent rights (with respect to production, export and import, especially by low- and middle-income countries-Norway to delete); (recognize that intellectual property rights under the TRIPs Agreement should not take precedence over the fundamental human right to the highest attainable standard of health care, agreed to in many international human rights and other instruments, nor the ethical responsibility to provide life-saving medications at affordable cost to developing countries and people living in poverty;-South Africa)]

[114 bis Stimulate Governments of developing countries, bilateral and multilateral donor organizations and civil society to cooperate in the development and implementation of sectoral approaches in health and education, thereby ensuring the ownership of the national Government concerned and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of domestic and ODA resources;-EU]

Commitment 10 To promote an improved and strengthened framework for international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development, in a spirit of partnership, through the United Nations and other multilateral institutions:

115. Develop, strengthen and make more effective indicators at the national level for assessing and guiding social development, in collaboration with research institutions and civil society, as appropriate. These could include quantitative and qualitative indicators for assessing, *inter alia*, the social and gender impact of policies. Also develop and strengthen national information systems to produce reliable statistics on social and economic development. **[All data systems should ensure availability of age- and sex-disaggregated data, which are crucial for translating policy into strategies that address age and gender concerns.** (*Note: if agreement is reached on paragraph 72quater this sentence will not be needed*).] The relevant bodies of the United Nations and other relevant institutions should support, upon request, these national efforts;

[116. Invite the United Nations system, in particular the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to identify a limited number of common qualitative and quantitative indicators for social development from among those currently accepted and widely used by the Member States of the United Nations, drawn from the list of common country assessment indicators and based, as closely as possible, upon the international development goal indicators to measure achievement of the internationally agreed development goals;-EU]

Note: G77 proposes to replace paragraph 116 with the following:

[116. Invite the relevant bodies of the United Nations system working in the field of social development, as appropriate and in consultation with Governments, to collect information on commonly used social indicators at the national level (to assist Governments in developing social policies);]

Note: New Zealand proposes to delete paragraph 116.

117. Strengthen cooperation at the regional level, which might include:

(a) Promoting dialogue among regional and subregional groups and organizations;

(b) Encouraging regional commissions to initiate or continue evaluation of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the further initiatives of the General Assembly at its special session;

(c) Encouraging the implementation of regional social development agendas where they exist; encouraging recipient countries, donor Governments and agencies as well as multilateral financial institutions to take greater account of the regional social development agenda of regional commissions and regional and subregional organizations including in their funding policies and programmes;

118. Further strengthen the Economic and Social Council as the body primarily responsible for coordinating international action in follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, which could include:

(a) Fostering a closer working relationship with the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies;

[(b) Expanding the agenda of the high-level meetings between the Council and the Bretton Woods institutions to consider the further implementation by those institutions of the agreements adopted by the United Nations conferences and summits;]

Note: US proposes to delete subparagraph (b).

[(c) (Supporting/Encouraging) continuing cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, in particular joint meetings with the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financial Committee, the World Trade Organization and UNCTAD, (to (ensure/encourage/so) that relevant United Nations resolutions on economic and social affairs, as well as the objectives and policy approaches of United Nations conferences and summits, are given due consideration by those institutions. The ACC should assist in this process/(to ensure/encourage/so) that the objectives and policy approaches of the United Nations conferences and summits are given due consideration by those institutions and to consider other relevant economic and social issues with a view to encouraging greater cohesion in addressing them. The ACC should assist in this process-EU);]

[119. Strengthen cooperation within the multilateral system (to develop sound principles of social policy-EU) to share information on existing, internationally-developed standards and good practice in social policy and to make that information more easily accessible to all actors-EU.]

Note: G77 proposes to delete paragraph 119; EU proposes that this paragraph be discussed in conjunction with paragraph 7.

[120. Establish and strengthen channels of dialogue with the institutions and fora of finance and industry, in and out of government, such as key central banks and industry fora.-G77]

Note: US and EU propose to delete paragraph 120.

Note: EU proposes to replace paragraph 80 with the following:

[80. Acknowledge the importance of intellectual property rights in the facilitation of such arrangements and incentives, in particular adherence to the TRIPs Agreement, while recognizing the opportunity for limited exceptions to normal patent rights, under certain circumstances that may be utilized in particular cases, for example that of a national emergency;]

80 bis Ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure; **Note: This paragraph can meet approval but should be considered in conjunction with paragraph 9.**

[82. Invite the World Health Organization, in collaboration with UNCTAD, the World Trade Organization and other concerned agencies, to help strengthen the capacities of the least developed countries to analyse the (possible negative-Japan, Norway, EU to delete) consequences of agreements on trade in health services for health equity and the ability to meet the health needs of people living in poverty, and to develop policies to ensure the promotion and protection of national health services;]

Note: G77 has indicated it wishes to propose new language for paragraph 82; US proposes to replace paragraph 82 with the following, taken from World Health Assembly Resolution 52.19 of 1999:

[82. Invite the World Health Organization to cooperate with Governments, at their request, and with international organizations in monitoring and analysing the pharmaceutical and public health implications of relevant international agreements, including trade agreements, so that Governments can effectively assess and subsequently develop pharmaceutical and health policies and regulatory measures that address their concerns and priorities, and are able to maximize the positive and mitigate the negative impact of those agreements;]

[83. Invite the organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the World Health Organization to integrate the health dimension into (social (, environmental-US) and economic/their-G77) policies and programmes, in view of the close interdependence between health and other fields and the fact that (the solution-G77/solutions-US, EU) to good health may often be found outside of the health sector itself; (such cooperation may build on initiatives undertaken in one or more of the following areas: health and employment, health and education, health and macroeconomic policy, (health and environment, health and transport,-Norway) development of more equitable health financing systems and trade in health goods and services);]

Note: G77 proposes to move elements from the last part of paragraph 83, from "build on initiatives", to a new paragraph 83 bis as follows:

[83 bis Invite the United Nations system to support national efforts, where appropriate, to build on initiatives undertaken in one or more of the following areas: health and employment, health and education, health and macroeconomic policy, development of more equitable health financing systems and trade in health goods and services;-G77]

Commitment 7: To accelerate the economic, social and human resource development of Africa and the least developed countries

86 bis Encourage concerted national and international efforts to promote an integrated approach to people-centred sustainable development;

87. Make concerted national and international efforts for promoting an enabling environment that will facilitate the integration of Africa and the LDCs into the global economy and promote their participation in the multilateral trading system through, *inter alia*:

[(a) Implementing (innovative-EU) debt relief (and cancellation-G77) initiatives (for the least developed countries-Norway, EU) (consistent with the implementing criteria under the (enhanced-Holy See) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative-US, Japan);]

[(a) Implementing debt-relief initiatives for the least developed countries consistent with the implementing criteria under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative;-US]

Note: The Chair proposed to replace paragraph 87 (a) with the following:

[(a) Designing and implementing appropriate debt-relief initiatives that can lead to a sustainable solution to their debt burden;-]

[95. Encourage creditor countries which have not already done so to convert into grants all remaining official bilateral debts of the (poorest/highly indebted poor-EU) countries (and to encourage all creditors to (clear/cancel-G77) the entire debt stock of the poorest African and the least developed countries-EU to delete) (which are pursuing sound policies and demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty alleviation-Canada, EU/G77 to delete);]

Note: US and Japan proposed to delete paragraph 95.

The Chair proposed to replace paragraph 95 with the following:

[95. Encourage creditor countries that have not already done so to convert into grants all remaining official bilateral debt of the highly indebted poor countries; beneficiary countries should ensure that these benefits of debt relief are directed towards poverty eradication and social development;-Chair]

[(b) Improving market access **(for their export products,)** including (by eliminating trade barriers and other protectionist measures, *inter alia*, securing tariff-free treatment, and eliminating quotas and providing preferential schemes for essentially all products originating from these countries/**through tariff-and quota-free treatment for essentially all products originating in least developed countries);]** *(pending final confirmation)*

Note: Japan requests that the original subparagraph (b) below be retained pending final confirmation:

[(b) Improving market access for their export products, including (tariff-free and quota-free treatment via preferential schemes for essentially all products originating in the least developed countries-Japan)]

(c) Supporting programmes to assist them to take full advantage of the multilateral trading regime, both on a bilateral basis and through multilateral efforts, *inter alia*, through the World Trade Organization, the ITC, UNCTAD and through other relevant regional and subregional economic organizations;

(d) Pursuing structural adjustment programmes relevant to the needs of these countries by supporting growth-enhancing, poverty-reducing economic reforms;

(e) Supporting, *inter alia*, initiatives in the development of venture capital funds for investment in these countries in fields conducive to sustainable development;

88. Assist Governments in Africa and the least developed countries in enhancing their countries' productive capacity and competitiveness through, *inter alia*, policies and programmes to support agricultural and industrial diversification, establishment of cooperative business networks, public and private systems for sharing information, promoting technology, and encouraging domestic and foreign investment, especially in the field of technology;

90. Call upon donor Governments and international organizations to encourage investment in critical infrastructure services, including reconstruction in post-conflict and natural disaster situations, and invite Governments in Africa and the least developed countries to utilize infrastructure investments to also promote employment;

[90 bis Call for the creation of a World Solidarity Fund in order to contribute to the eradication of poverty and promote social development in the poorest regions of the world, and encourage efforts by the international community towards its establishment;-G77; US to delete]

90 ter Call upon the World Food Programme and other concerned agencies to strengthen food-for-work activities in low-income food-deficit countries, in particular in Africa, as an important measure to expand or rehabilitate needed community infrastructure, create employment and enhance household food security;

92. Strengthen support to South-South cooperation as a means to promote development in Africa and the least developed countries by enhancing investment and transfer of appropriate technology through mutually agreed arrangements, as well as promoting regional human resource development and development of technology through, *inter alia*, technology promotion centres;

93. Support increased efforts of Governments to promote and strengthen human resource development in Africa and the least developed countries, in partnership with civil society, to achieve quality basic education for all, while at the same time continuing to invest in secondary and tertiary education, and with enhanced cooperation of the international community;

93 bis Support the efforts of Governments to allocate additional resources to education and the management capacities of the educational sector, and improve enrolment ratios, particularly for girls and women;

93 ter Support steps taken by Governments to encourage skilled and highly educated Africans to remain in the region and to utilize and further develop their skills;

93 quater Urge developed countries to strive to fulfil as soon as possible the agreed target of earmarking 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries;

[94. Accord priority to the least developed countries **(committed to poverty reduction and economic and social reform,-EU; G77 to delete)** by the international community, including by the United Nations funds and programmes as well as international and regional financial institutions, in the allocation of resources on concessional terms for economic and social development;]

94 bis. Encourage the United Nations and its affiliated agencies to enhance the provision of technical cooperation to the least developed countries. In this context, call for the strengthening of the Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to the least developed countries;

96. Give special attention to the least developed countries, in particular those in sub-Saharan Africa, in the implementation of the 20/20 initiative in cooperation with civil society in order to ensure access to basic social services for all;

[97. (Generously support/Strengthen efforts to follow-up on-US/Support all-G77) the recommendations contained in the Report of the Secretary-General (A/52/871-S/1998/318) on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (, taking into account the link made by the Secretary-General among peace, democracy, human rights and (sustainable-US) development, so as to contribute to economic growth and development in Africa;-G77 to delete)]

Note: The Chair proposed to update paragraph 97 as follows:

[97. Awaits the outcome of the open-ended ad hoc working group on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa and calls for the effective implementation of its recommendations;]

97 bis Encourage the 25 African countries most affected by HIV/AIDS to adopt time-bound targets for reducing infection levels, such as a target of reducing infection levels in young people

by 25 per cent by 2005, and invite the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, in conjunction with its co-sponsoring agencies, to prepare and propose means for implementing a strategy for achieving this target;

98. Support African Governments in expanding and strengthening programmes related to young people and HIV/AIDS through developing a collective strategy with the donor community, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, facilitated by the establishment of national young people's task forces, in order to ensure the necessary multisectoral response and the interventions to raise the awareness and address the needs of young people, as well as the needs of those living with HIV/AIDS and children orphaned by AIDS;

[99. Invite the UNAIDS (secretariat-G77 to delete) and its co-sponsors to support the countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic through ensuring (adequate/increased-Holy See) allocation (and use-EU) of (human and financial-G77 to delete) resources, (in particular financial, medication at affordable prices and developing a strategy for resource mobilization for programme activities for young people as part of the International Partnership against HIV/AIDS in Africa;-G77/developing a core set of indicators and tools to monitor overall implementation of youth programmes, consolidating resources for capacity-building by creating or strengthening technical resources networks at the country and regional levels, and developing a strategy for resource mobilization for programme activities for young people as part of the International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa;]

[100 bis Support African Governments and civil society organizations in the provision of key services for HIV/AIDS prevention linked to care and support, e.g. condom supply (both male and female), prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (, including-US) to reduce mother-to-child transmission, access to voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, support (to/for) behavioural change and (safe blood/ especially responsible sexual behaviour (, including abstinence,-EU, US to delete) and guaranteeing a blood supply that is safe-Holy See);-EU]

[101. Assist African and least developed countries (in strengthening their capacities for-US) research and development (centres-US to delete) in the field of (medicine/public health-US, EU), in particular to strengthen ongoing efforts (to develop treatment, to make available subsidized medication, (including for HIV/AIDS,-EU) to treat and control the spread of communicable and infectious diseases, and to train counsellors and medical personnel/to substantially reduce the excess burden of disease attributable to conditions that affect the poor disproportionately and are, themselves, causes of poverty-US);]

Note: G77 proposed the following for paragraph 101:

[101. Support and assist African and the least developed countries in research and development centres in the field of medicine and public health, strengthening efforts to treat or control the spread of communicable and infectious diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis, making available medicine at affordable prices and training medical personnel and counsellors;-G77]

102. Encourage the international community to give its full support to an effective and successful outcome of the Third United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries in 2001;

Commitment 8: To ensure that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to they include social development goals, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment, and enhancing social integration.

103 bis Encourage international financial institutions and national Governments to adopt the principle of integration of social as well as economic aspects in the design of structural adjustment as well as reform programmes.

103 ter Adjustment programmes to address economic crises, including those negotiated between national Governments and IMF, should strive to ensure that this process does not lead to a severe drop in economic activity or sharp cuts in social spending.

[104. Encourage (the/Governments, social partners and-Norway) international financial institutions to develop and maintain a responsive (,/ and-Norway) ongoing dialogue (with Governments and social partners-Norway to delete) (and non-governmental organizations-EU) in the design and implementation of adjustment and reform programmes to ensure the full integration of social and economic aspects (and, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration, protecting social policies and expenditures/by developing agreed frameworks and protecting social policies and expenditures, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration;-EU)]

Note: EU proposes to replace paragraph 104 with the following:

[104. Encourage Governments (and international financial institutions-US to delete) to strengthen the dialogue with relevant actors from civil society (in consultation with international financial institutions-US) in the design and implementation of adjustment and reform programmes to ensure the full integration of social and economic aspects by endeavouring to develop agreed frameworks and protecting social policies and expenditures, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration;]

Note: G77 proposes to replace paragraph 104 with the following:

[104. Encourage international financial institutions to develop and maintain a responsive, ongoing dialogue with Governments *(, in consultation with civil society,)* in the design, implementation and reform of structural adjustment programmes *(through, inter alia, consultation with relevant actors and organizations of civil society)* to ensure the full integration of social and economic aspects by striving to develop frameworks for protecting social policies and programmes, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration;]

Note: Japan proposes to replace paragraph 104 with the following:

[104. Encourage the international financial institutions to take into account the specific circumstances of countries concerned in providing support to their structural adjustment programmes;]

Note: The Chair proposed to replace paragraph 104 with the following:

[104. Encourage international financial institutions to improve/enhance the ongoing dialogue with Governments in the design, implementation and reform of structural adjustment programmes ensuring the full integration of social and economic frameworks for protecting social policies and programmes so that such programmes are genuinely nationally owned and driven; such dialogue would benefit from consultations by Governments with relevant actors and organizations of civil society and greater openness of international financial institutions to such actors and organizations;]

[104 bis Encourage the development of nationally owned poverty reduction strategies, in line with the evolving concept of poverty reduction strategy papers, as a common basis for Governments' dialogue with development partners and as important tools for the integration of social goals in national development strategies;-Norway, Canada; G77 to delete]

105. Design national policies, taking into account concerns of people living in poverty, by incorporating social development goals in the formulation of structural adjustment programmes, including poverty reduction strategies, in consultation with civil society, with a particular emphasis on:

(a) Designing economic policies for more equitable and enhanced access to income and resources to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, taking fully into account economic and social programmes aimed at poverty reduction;

(b) Protecting core social development expenditures identified by individual Governments from budgetary cuts, especially in times of crises, and encouraging international development banks to support national efforts in this regard;

[(c) Ensuring good governance, including transparency, accountability, effective monitoring procedures and monitoring of budgets.-US]

Note: G77 proposes to replace subparagraph 105 (c) with the following:

[(c) Ensuring transparency and accountability by both Governments and international financial institutions for improved efficacy of structural adjustment programmes;]

(d) Ensuring that public services reach people living in poverty and vulnerable groups as a matter of priority, particularly through strengthening existing social programmes;

(e) Implementing adjustment and stabilization policies in ways that protect people living in poverty as well as vulnerable groups;

(f) Preserving and enhancing the social capital and strengthening the social fabric of society;

[(g) Consider the introduction of a debt-relief arrangement as a component of structural adjustment programmes and implementation of poverty reduction strategies to achieve social development goals;-G77]

Note: Japan proposes to replace subparagraph 105 (g) with the following:

[(g) Implementing fully and (speedily/effectively-US) the enhanced HIPC initiative in order to deliver debt relief to those countries implementing poverty reduction strategies;-Japan, EU]

[(h) Ensuring good governance, especially transparency and monitoring of budgets;]

Note: G77 indicated that it would propose alternative language in the context of subparagraph 105 (c).

106. Establish participatory mechanisms to undertake assessment of the social impact of structural adjustment programmes and reform packages before, during and after the implementation process with a view to mitigating their negative impact and developing policies to improve their positive impact on social development goals. Such assessments might involve the support and cooperation of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks and organizations of civil society;

107. Improve information-sharing and coordination between the Economic and Social Council and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, with a view to promoting social development and exploring ways and means to reduce the negative effects and improve the positive impact of structural adjustment programmes;

107 bis Ensure that gender issues are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes.

Commitment 9: To increase significantly and/or utilize more efficiently the resources allocated to social development in order to achieve the goals of the Summit through national action and regional and international cooperation.

107 ter Recommend the High-Level Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001, consider the mobilization of national and international resources for social development for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action;

107 quater Strengthen, with the assistance of the international community, upon request, national information systems to produce reliable and disaggregated statistics on social development in order to assess the impact of social policies on economic and social development as well as to ensure that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively.

108. Undertake efforts to mobilize domestic resources for social development in accordance with national priorities and policies by, *inter alia*:

(a) Reallocating public resources for investment in social development, *inter alia*, through the appropriate reduction of excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures and the arms trade, and investments for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements;

(b) Endeavouring to enhance the cost-effectiveness of social spending;

(c) Strengthening mechanisms and policies to attract and manage private investment, thus freeing and also increasing public resources for social investments;

(d) Facilitating ways and means for the involvement and active partnership of civil society in the provision of social services;

109. Taking into account the challenges of globalization facing developing countries, support Governments, at their request, in the establishment of guidelines for policies aimed at generating domestic revenue to pay for social services, social protection and other social programmes; through, *inter alia*:

(a) Promoting equitable and progressive broadening of the tax base;

(b) Improving the efficiency of tax administration, including tax collection;

(c) Seeking new sources of revenue which simultaneously may discourage public bads;

(d) Undertaking various forms of public borrowing, including issuance of bonds and other financial instruments to finance capital works;

110. Consider further means, at the national level, to mobilize additional resources for social development by, *inter alia*:

(a) Extending access to microcredit and other financial instruments to people living in poverty, particularly women;

(b) Supporting community participation in the planning, provision and maintenance of local infrastructure, through mechanisms such as community contracting of labour-based works;

(c) Improving and restructuring, as appropriate, national tax regimes and administration in order to establish an equitable and efficient system that supports social development policies and programmes and, *inter alia*, take measures to reduce tax evasion;

[(d) Removing, in all countries retaining them, tax allowances for bribes paid (to foreign public officials/to secure foreign contracts-G77/bribes paid to foreign public officials, including those to secure foreign contracts-US), and pursuing recovery of assets where funds were illegally acquired;]

Note: The Chair proposes the following for subparagraph 110 (d):

[(d) Eliminating tax concessions/deductible expenditures incurred in securing foreign contracts by illegitimate means/payments;]

Note: EU proposes the following for subparagraph 110 (d):

[(d) Request the international community to support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing corruption, bribery, money laundering and illegal transfer of funds;]

[111. Promote, through international action, the mobilization of additional resources for social development by, *inter alia*:]

Note: US proposes to replace the chapeau of paragraph 111 with the following:

[111. Promote, at the international level, further means to mobilize additional resources for social development including by encouraging more effective use of existing resources and initiatives including, *inter alia*:]

new (a) Developing appropriate means of international cooperation in tax matters;

(a) Exploring methods for dividing the liability of multinational corporations to pay taxes on profits among the various jurisdictions in which they operate;

(b) Exploring ways to combat the use of tax shelters and tax havens that undermine national tax systems;

Note: EU proposes the following for subparagraph 111(c):

[(c) Improving the existing mechanisms for helping to stabilize commodity export earnings so as to respond to the real concerns of developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary exports.]

Note: G77 proposes the following for subparagraph 111(c):

[(c) Take steps for the stabilization of commodity prices in the international market, including by improving existing mechanisms to respond to the real concerns of developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary exports;]

Note: US would accept the EU proposal for 111(c) or delete the subparagraph

Note: the Chair will propose compromise language for subparagraph 111(c).

[(d) Preventing tax avoidance and promoting treaties for avoiding double taxation;**]** ***(pending final confirmation)***

(e) Exploring ways and means to increase and widen flows of public and private financial resources to developing countries, especially least developed countries.

[(e)bis Further study of the implications of a currency transaction tax, including the potential advantages and disadvantages;-Canada]

Note: G77 proposed the following for subparagraph 111(e)bis:

[(e)bis Further study of the idea of a currency transaction tax, and its potential implications;-G77]

(f) Exploring ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers as well as in repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin and calling upon all countries and entities concerned to cooperate in this regard; ***(G77 accepts this subparagraph ad ref.)***

112. Urge international action to support national efforts to attract additional resources for social development, in several important areas:

[(a) Encouraging creditor countries and institutions to take action to achieve rapid progress towards faster, broader and deeper debt relief (as agreed-EU) under the (enhanced-EU) HIPC initiative (including by increasing flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria-US, Japan to delete, EU to delete when word "enhanced" is used) and through other means to (help them to/ensure a permanent-US) exit from (the rescheduling process and from-US to delete) unsustainable debt burdens (for the poorest countries that successfully implement economic reforms and the necessary measures to ensure effective good governance-US). Resources freed by this action (, together with other available resources,-EU) should be used for (social development, including poverty reduction/poverty reduction, including for social development-EU);]

Note: G77 proposes to replace subparagraph 112(a) with the following:

[(a) Encouraging creditor countries and institutions to take action to achieve rapid progress towards faster, broader and deeper debt relief under the HIPC initiative, including by increasing flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria and through other means, to help alleviate the debt burdens of those countries covered by the initiative;]

(b) Strengthening the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management, calling upon the international community to support the efforts towards this end, and in this regard stressing the importance of such initiatives as the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System and the debt-management capacity-building programme;

[(b bis) Taking measures to address the debt problem of middle-income developing countries with a view to resolving their long-term debt sustainability problem;-G77]

[(c) Urging donor countries to take necessary action to reverse the current decline in ODA and (that they should-G77 to delete) (strive to-Japan,US,EU) fulfil the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7% of GNP (of developed countries) for overall ODA as soon as possible;]

[(d) Encouraging donor and recipient countries, based on mutual agreement and commitment, to fully implement the 20/20 initiative, in line with the Oslo and Hanoi Consensus documents, to ensure universal access to basic social services;] ***(pending final confirmation)***

[(e) (Giving/Continuing to provide-Japan) concessional financing for social development programmes and projects (as an indication of lending countries' commitment-Japan to del.) to (achieving/support developing countries' effort to achieve-Japan) social development goals and targets.-G77]

[(f) Continuing to provide support and assistance to the landlocked (and transit-EU,US to delete] developing countries in their efforts to implement the outcome of the Summit, particularly in addressing their special needs and problems;-G77]

(g) Implementing the commitments regarding the special needs and vulnerabilities of the small island developing States, in particular by providing effective means, including adequate, predictable, new and additional resources for social development programmes, in accordance with the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the results of the special session of the General Assembly on the review of the Barbados Programme of Action, and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action;

[114. Improve methods of controlling and supervising (monitoring) the use of available funds, including transparent use of funds in the development efforts and cooperation programmes of all countries, agencies and institutions, with the aim of better targeting these funds (for the benefit of groups with special needs/for the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups-Holy See)-EU,US]

Note: G77 proposes to replace paragraphs 114 and 114bis with the following:

[114. Increase transparency and accountability (, including through improved methods of monitoring expenditures,-US,EU) in the use of resources, including ODA, for social development, in order to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness;-G77]

Note: EU,US would have this paragraph, as amended, replace existing paragraph 114 only.

121. Promote South-South cooperation, particularly in terms of economic and technical cooperation, and support triangular mechanisms whereby donors would provide appropriate support, [, **including to consider the establishment of a generalized trust fund, supported by voluntary contributions**];

[122. Promote the full realization of the right to development, (as) established in the Declaration on the Right to Development (as/and) reaffirmed by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, so that social development concerns are fully taken into consideration and imprinted on the international agenda;]

[123. Reform the international financial structure, including a re-examination of the current voting rights of the IMF;-G77]

Note: US proposes to replace paragraph 123 with the following:

[123. Further reform the international financial system, including weak policies and institutions in many developing countries and an inadequate focus on risk on the part of banks and investors in industrialized countries;]

Note: Norway proposes to replace paragraph 123 with the following (based on resolution 54/231 preambular paragraph 8):

[123. Continue work on a wide range of reforms to create a strengthened international financial system;]

Note: it was agreed to consider paragraph 123 in conjunction with paragraph **9 of the Political Declaration (Part I).**

[124. Promote a comprehensive approach to people-centred sustainable development which takes into consideration ODA as well as other elements, including, *inter alia*, (good/transparent and accountable-Algeria,Cuba,Egypt,Pakistan,Libya,China) governance, (other sources of funding, including private investment and trade,-Japan/trade-US,EU/equitable trading regime,-Pakistan,Cuba,Egypt) (access to international markets-Pakistan,Argentina,Cuba), private investment, debt (relief -Libya to delete) and transfer of technology. (Existing development frameworks with a comprehensive approach should be supported-China,Pakistan,Algeria to delete);]

125. Consider the establishment, as appropriate, of national mechanisms, where they do not already exist, for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the further initiatives agreed at the special session;

[126. Invite Parliamentarians/members of national legislatures to (ensure legislative reform/adopt legislative measures-US) and expanded awareness-raising necessary for implementing the commitments of the World Summit for Social Development and the further initiatives contained in the present document, and encourage the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in this effort;]

[128. Invite the Economic and Social Council to consolidate the ongoing initiatives and actions established in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and the recommendations contained in the present document (, in order to launch a global campaign at (a high political level/all levels-G77), to (end/eradicate-G77) poverty-EU to delete);]

Note: US proposes to delete paragraph 128.

[129. Commit (themselves/ourselves-G77), and encourage all organizations, institutions, communities and individuals to take further determined, sustained action to implement these decisions and to achieve the (commitments in/objectives of-G77) the Copenhagen Declaration (and Programme of Action-G77) (and decide to convene a Second World Summit for Social Development in 2005 to review progress and decide on additional initiatives-G77 to delete; US proposes to replace with: "and agree to regularly assess further implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action with a view to bringing together all parties involved in the year 2005 to assess progress and consider the initiatives, as appropriate, ten years after the adoption of the Programme of Action").]

Note: EU proposes the following for paragraph 129:

[129. Commit ourselves and encourage all other relevant actors to take further determined sustained action to implement the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the results of the Geneva special session, and request the Economic and Social Council to regularly assess, through the Commission for Social Development, the further implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the outcome of the Geneva special session, not excluding the possibility of bringing together, at the appropriate time, all parties involved to evaluate progress and to consider new initiatives;]

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